REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1927-28

(Ending 30th June 1928)

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CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES, PHYSICAL FEATURES AND POPULATION — reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12 and to page 68 of the Report for 1920-21.

Particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS — will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

(i) Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and Members of Government.

Movements of His Highness the Maharaja.

1. His Highness the Maharaja resided at Bangalore from the 1st to 16th July 1927, from 4th to 12th September and again from 28th December 1927 to 3rd January 1928. His Highness paid a flying visit to Madras on 1st and 2nd January 1928. His Highness proceeded to Sivasamudram on 19th September 1927 and visited Satanur and Madeswarabetta in the month of December. His Highness was in residence at Ootacamund from the 19th November to 4th December 1927, from the 8th to 15th January 1928, from 18th April to 21st May and again from 11th June to 27th June 1928.

Movements of the Dewan and Members of Council.

2. The Dewan, Amin-ul-mulk Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, C. I. E., O. B. E., accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy to the Kolar Gold Fields, Sivasamudram and Krishnarajasagara in the month of July 1927. He proceeded to Mysore in August in connection with the Celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of the Reign of His Highness the Maharaja. In September, the Dewan accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to Sivasamudram and after visiting the Bhadravati Iron Works, he left for Mysore in the latter part of the month in connection with the Dasara Durbars and the sittings of the Representative Assembly. The Dewan proceeded to Jamnagar in November 1927 on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to that place. He toured in the Chitaldrug district in December 1927 inspecting all the taluks and held conferences with District and Taluk officers and non-official gentlemen. In January 1928, he proceeded to Madras to discuss with the officers of the Government of Madras certain matters relating to the Cauvery river gaugings. The Dewan visited Bombay in April in order to attend a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and thereafter proceeded to Ootacamund, returning from there in the middle of May. In the latter part of May, the Dewan left for Mysore in connection with His Highness' Birthday Durbars and the sittings of the Representative Assembly.

3. The First Member of Council, Rajakaryaprasakta Dewan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, inspected the Manganese Mine at Karakurchi, the Chrome Mines at Byrapur, Bhaktarhalli, Urdubur and Tallur and the Magnesite Mine at Kadakola, the Sericultural Farm at Channapatna as also the Silk farms at Nagamangala and Kunigal in the months of July and August 1927. He inspected some of the important forests in the Mysore district in October and in December 1927 he made an extensive tour in the Kadur and Shimoga districts for the purpose of inspecting the forests, mines and certain other Government Industrial concerns. In April 1928, he inspected the Copper Mine at Ingladhal, Chitaldrug district. Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. Chandy, as First Member of Council, proceeded to Mysore in July 1927 to open the Princess Cheluvajammanni Out-Patient Dispensary and to Nanjangud in September 1927 to open the women's dispensary there.

4. The Second Member of Council, Rajamantra Pravina Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, toured in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga districts during the year under report. Besides visiting important places in these districts, he inspected the Anjanapur Project Works, the Railway Works and the Hulikere Tunnel Works as also the Chunchangiri Mutt in the course of his tours. He opened the Provincial Sericultural Conference held in March 1928 on the Government Silk Farm at Channapatna.

5. The Third Member of Council, Rajamantra Pravina Mr. K. Matthan assumed charge of the office on the 12th June 1928 and did not undertake any tour during the period under report.

(ii) Political.

The Subsidy.

6. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees was paid to the British Government on the appointed dates.

7. During the year under report, intimation was received from the Residency that the Government of India were pleased to reduce the subsidy by Rs. 10½ (ten and a half) lakhs. The subsidy, as so reduced, stands at Rs. 24½ lakhs and the reduction takes effect from the 1st of April 1928.

The British Resident

8. The Hon'ble Mr. S. E. Pears, C. S. I., C. I. E., continued as British Resident in Mysore till he proceeded on leave on the 14th March 1928, when the Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Crump, C. I. E., I. C. S., assumed charge of the Office of the Resident.

(iii) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

9. There were two sessions of the Representative Assembly during the year, the first during the Dasara season of 1927 and the second, immediately after the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in May and June 1928.

10. At the Dasara session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following:—

(1) Bill to provide for the payment, by certain classes of employers, to their workmen, of compensation for injuries and accidents;
(2) Bill to amend the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890;
(3) Amendment of the Small Cause Courts Regulation;
(4) Bill to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888;
(5) Amendment of the Village Courts Regulation, empowering Village Munsiffs to entertain suits up to Rs. 50;
(6) Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Motor Vehicles in Mysore.
(7) Bill further to amend the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation;
(8) Bill further to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation;
(9) Empowering Municipalities and Village Panchayets to take census of children in areas where compulsory education is introduced;
(10) The Agriculturists' Relief Bill.

The Assembly approved of the general principles of all the measures, excepting (7) and (10). The Agriculturists' Relief Bill was not approved by the House.

11. Forty-nine questions were answered and nine out of 27 resolutions were moved at the meeting. A discussion in regard to certain alleged irregularities in the Eye Department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore was allowed and the members were satisfied with the explanation given by Government. Fifty-one out of 169 representations were discussed.

12. At the Budget session, 60 questions were answered. The opinion of the Assembly was taken in regard to the following :—

(1) Grant of house-building advances to employees of District Boards and Municipal Councils ;
(2) Mysore Securities Regulation ;
(3) Bill to regulate the working of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State ;
(4) Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906 ;
(5) Bill to amend the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation ;
(6) Amendment of the Mysore Income-tax Regulation ;
(7) Amendment of the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, 1901 ;
(8) Addition to the general principles of the Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation ; and
(9) General principles of the Bill to amend the Mysore District Boards' Regulation.

The Assembly approved of the general principles of only four Bills (*viz.*, Nos. 2, 5, 6 and 9).

13. Statements of the general principles of two private Bills were also placed before the Assembly at this session. Of the two Bills, the general principles of one of them, *viz.*, Amendment of section 186 (h) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906 was accepted by the House, and the other, *viz.*, the Amendment of the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation, X of 1894, so as to raise the marriageable age of girls and boys to 16 and 21 respectively was allowed to be withdrawn by the member after a full discussion by the House.

14. The general discussion of the Budget occupied three days and more than 42 members participated therein. There were 39 resolutions on the budget, of which, four were withdrawn after explanation, three were passed by a majority and one was put to vote and lost. Besides these, two resolutions on subjects of general importance were considered. Of these, one was passed by a majority and the other was withdrawn after explanation from Government.

15. Four adjournment motions were allowed on the following subjects :—

(1) Procedure followed in selecting candidates for admission to the Survey Training class recently opened in Bangalore ;
(2) Control of bus traffic in Mysore ;
(3) Percentage of failures in the Lower Secondary Examination ;
(4) Levy of water rate under the Krishnarajasagara.

Of the 101 representations sent up, 22 were taken up at the meeting and the rest lapsed for want of time.

(iv) The Mysore Economic Conference.

16. There were two sittings of the General Conference during the year under report and the Standing Committee of the Conference met once during the period. All the three Boards of the Conference were re-constituted and three additional members were appointed to the Board of Industries and Commerce. The important schemes undertaken during the year were the work relating to the Gottigere Adikarnataka Co-operative Colony and that connected with the hand spinning development at Badanval, Nanjangud taluk. A plot of land near Gottigere in the Bangalore taluk measuring 231 acres and 33 guntas was selected for starting the Colony. Of the above area, about 45 acres of land were brought under cultivation during the year under report and a few staple crops were raised. Several improvements have been effected in the Colony and the members are reported to have been weaned away from the drinking habit. The net result of the work at Badanval is that 1,000 charkas are now plying regularly and turning out 1,800 lbs. of yarn of the average value of Rs. 1,400 per mensem, sufficient to manufacture about 3,600 yards of cloth of the total value of Rs. 1,800. Improvements no General.

the charka in the preparatory appliances between ginning and spinning are being undertaken. It is also proposed to experiment with the superior cotton grown by the Agricultural Department on the Babbur Farm.

17. At the suggestion of the Conference, Government have issued orders waiving the levy of the contribution of 18 per cent by the Public Works Department from the District Boards in case of school buildings constructed out of the Education Cess Funds. Committees were appointed at the instance of the Economic Conference to consider (*a*) the suggestions contained in Mr. N. S. Subba Rao's report on Taxation in Mysore and (*b*) the question of organising financial assistance to industries in the State.

Board of Industries and Commerce.

18. The Board of Industries and Commerce met five times during the year and six meetings of the four sub-committees of the Board were held for the discussion of questions referred to them. The Board furnished their views on the following subjects which were referred to them for opinion :—

(1) Legislation for the settlement of industrial disputes.
(2) Draft rules under the Mysore Factories Regulation.
(3) Encouragement for Kannada Shorthand and picture typing art.
(4) Revision of the rules for the grant of industrial loans.
(5) Draft rules for the inspection and management of steam boilers and prime movers.
(6) Draft rules under the Weights and Measures Regulation.
(7) Appointment of commercial correspondents.
(8) Financial assistance to the Mysore Silk Association.

19. The following subjects were also considered by the Board :—

(1) Manufacture of caustic soda and bleaching powder.
(2) Manufacture of paper pulp and paper.
(3) Manufacture of sulphuric acid.
(4) Introduction of the Mysore domestic basins and improvement of silk reeling.
(5) Formation of a commercial club.
(6) Telephone communication between the Kolar Gold Fields and Bangalore.
(7) Recovery of carbon dioxide.
(8) Trade statistics of Mysore.
(9) Formation of a central emporium for supply of raw materials to weavers.
(10) Calcining of magnesite.
(11) Industrial use of felspar and limestone.
(12) Popularisation of ornamental building stones.
(13) Position of the local silk industry.

Board of Education.

20. The Board of Education met five times and 17 meetings of its sub-committees were held for the consideration of questions referrred to them. The following subjects were considered by the Board and their views furnished to Government :—

(1) A scheme for the constitution of an elementary education fund and for the steady development, expansion and consolidation of Elementary education in the State.
(2) A Central Boarding middle school for Adikarnataka girls. Government have since sanctioned the opening of such a school in Bangalore.
(3) Importance of Physical Culture and measures for its organisation on proper lines.
(4) Development of women's education and the re-organisation of the courses of studies for women.
(5) The use of the vernacular of the pupil as the medium of instruction.
(6) Educational experiments.
(7) Text Books for Religious and Moral Instruction.
(8) Private Capital and School Buildings.

Board of Agriculture.

21. The Board of Agriculture met three times and nine meetings of its sub-committees were held during the year. The following subjects were considered by the Board and their recommendations submitted to Government :—

(1) Revision of the rules for granting loans for fruit cultivation. The Board's recommendations have been approved by Government.
(2) Strengthening the staff of the Gardens Department by the appointment of four horticultural inspectors.
(3) Encouragement for the cultivation of perfume yielding plants.
(4) A scheme for the economic survey of villages.

(5) Popularising ensilage and utilisation of malnad grasses.
(6) Improvement of village forests.
(7) Village panchayets to be made responsible for the proper maintenance of tanks.
(8) Measures against damage due to cattle trespass.
(9) Formation of agricultural colonies and consolidation of scattered holdings.
(10) Popularising improved cotton seed.
(11) Poultry farming.
(12) Starting a cocoanut experimental station for expanding cocoanut cultivation.
(13) Opening of village gardens.
(14) Opening of temporary nurseries of fruit and other plants at District head-quarters.

Work in the Districts.

22. The District Economic Superintendents were invested with powers to sanction small loans not exceeding Rs. 30 in each case for objects approved by District Boards or by Deputy Commissioners, especially for encouraging local industries. They were also entrusted with the carrying out of economic development work undertaken with the help of District funds, village panchayet funds or State grants for economic and rural reconstruction schemes.

23. A total sum of Rs. 36,580 (including the Government grant of Rs. 15,000) was spent by District Boards for Economic Development work during the year under report.

(v) Important events and administrative measures.

Viceregal Visit.

24. His Excellency the Right Honourable Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Baron Irwin, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency the Lady Irwin, paid a visit to the State from the 25th July to 1st August 1927. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, Their Excellencies received an enthusiastic welcome from large crowds attracted from many parts of the State. Places of interest in the two cities, the Kolar Gold Fields, the historic town of Seringapatam and the Krishnarajasagara Works received a visit from Their Excellencies. His Excellency the Viceroy captured the imagination of the people of Bangalore by his great courtesy and kindness. His Excellency's two drives through the most congested parts of Bangalore City left an indelible impression on the hearts of the multitudes who had gathered to greet him. The ovation which he received from the crowds collected in the Palace courtyard at Mysore was a superb demonstration of warm regard. At the State Banquet on the occasion (29th July 1927), His Highness the Maharaja proposed the toast of Their Excellencies in the following terms :—

"YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I esteem it a proud honour and privilege to welcome Your Excellencies to Mysore to-night and to wish you the very best of health and success, both now and throughout the term of your Viceroyalty.

The motto of Your Excellency's House runs, 'I like my choice.' I want to say that we in India like your choice too. With everything at your feet in political life in England, you have chosen five years of absence (I will not say of exile) in India, to devote your time, your experience, your great talents, your deep earnestness and your most human sympathy to the service of a country that, whatever may appear on the surface, is at heart profoundly responsive to such devotion.

We like your choice in other matters too. Most Viceroys visit us towards the end of their term of office, and we always like to feel that a visit to Mysore is regarded as a fitting climax to their journeying. But we take it as a much greater compliment that Your Excellency has come to see and know us in the first year of your rule, and we mean to do our very utmost to make you so welcome on this occasion that your visit shall be repeated, not once, but several times.

I have a personal and family interest in fostering such a friendship, for was it not Your Excellency's grandfather who wrote to mine in the troubled times of sixty-five years ago :—

> "For more than sixty years you have been the faithful ally of the British Government, who felt assured, when trouble recently overtook them, that as Your Highness was the oldest, so would you be the staunchest of their friends."

I pray that in our case the friendship of which this visit lays the foundation may steadily increase in staunchness as the years go on.

We like Your Excellency's choice in another matter. You do not, as I fear some of your predecessors did, follow the motto of Her Excellency's House and hasten slowly. I and my brother Princes have long felt that one of the most urgent, if not the most urgent problem in India to-day, is the place the Indian States are to fill in the constitution of the future. We had felt, until Your Excellency's advent on the scene, that there was a disinclination to grapple with a problem that seemed to present innumerable difficulties. Your Excellency has attacked it with characterisitic energy and a willingness to place all the cards on the table that makes the difficulties far less formidable than they at first sight appeared. And we sincerely hope that, as a result of the conversations which Your Excellency is inaugurating in this matter, and with the aid of your wise statesmanship, a way may be found in which it will be open to us to play an honourable part as partners with the British Provinces in whatever form of federal Government that may hereafter be decided upon.

I do not wish to trouble Your Excellency to-night with Mysore difficulties, but I would remark in passing that one of the chief obstacles which stands in the path of our progress is the present state of our finances. Your Excellency's predecessor, speaking in this hall 3½ years ago, told us that though the Government of India and the Secretary of State had been unable to accept in its entirety our request for a reduction in the amount of the subsidy, it was to be open to us to claim a partial remission, which he anticipated would materially benefit the revenues of the State. For reasons which I need not explain here, that benefit has not as yet materialised, but we continue to hope that some means may be found of affording us at least temporary relief.

There is much more to which I should like to invite Your Excellency's attention, and much in the State which I should like to show you and on which I should like to seek your advice. To mention two matters: We would greatly value your expert advice on the developments we have made in irrigation and agriculture and the further developments we have in progress. The other matter is our scheme of railway development, whereby, for instance, we hope to see our capital city placed on a direct route from Bombay to Colombo.

But I shall weary Your Excellency if I proceed. I will therefore only pause to add how very great a pleasure it has been to welcome with you Her Excellency, Lady Irwin. I trust that Your Excellencies' visit will be a very enjoyable one, and that it will be the first of many, and I hope that Mysore will have some new development to show you at each of them.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin.

25. His Excellency the Viceroy replied to the toast as follows:—

"YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

Lady Irwin and I are deeply grateful to Your Highness for the welcome which you have given us and for the kind things you have said about us to-night. Throughout our stay in Your Highness' State we have been touched by the evidences of friendship and hospitality shown to us on every side.

Your Highness has been good enough to make the most generous references to me in your speech. I am indeed glad that I have been able to visit Mysore at the beginning of the second year of my office, and to make friends with Your Highness and Your Highness' people so early in the period of my Viceroyalty, though I confess that the warmth of the welcome we have received here has made me feel from the beginning that we were old friends. The kindly feeling that existed between Your Highness' grandfather and mine sixty-five years ago forms a fitting prelude to our friendship in the more peaceful but no less difficult times of to-day.

I feel that this friedship is begun—I might rather say renewed—on the eve of a most auspicious occasion, the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Your Highness' accession to power; I take the liberty of offering Your Highness, on

behalf of Lady Irwin and myself, the most sincere congratulations on Your Highness' Silver Jubilee.

We have looked forward with keen anticipation to our first visit to Your Highness' territory. I was naturally attracted by the prospect of visiting a State which has played so large a part in the history of Southern India from remote times, and which calls to mind so many interesting recollections of the first days of British Rule in India. I was anxious too to take an early opportunity of seeing for myself the proofs of the efficient and progressive administration which I had always understood was a feature of the Government of this State. From the time of the Rendition, Mysore has fashioned her growing institutions on the model set by British India, and has striven faithfully to carry into effect the principles of good government. I do not hesitate to say that all that I have seen here has confirmed my expectation of finding a contented people and a State wisely governed.

Your Highness has asked for my advice on two matters—the development of irrigation and agriculture, and your scheme for railway extension. As regards irrigation and agriculture, I may say that, after reading the recently published report on the progress of agriculture in Mysore, I feel that there is little on which your Agricultural Department need ask for advice; but I can assure you, as one who has been interested all his life in farming, that anything that I can do to assist the lot of the agriculturists in India will be done with the greatest pleasure and readiness. I must, however, express my great admiration for the irrigation works which Your Highness' Government have recently taken in hand so energetically. I understand that works have been sanctioned costing sixteen lakhs, of which nearly two-thirds is to be spent during the next three years on the reconstruction and repairing of tanks. It is hardly necessary to emphasise the enormous importance of this problem in Mysore as in so many other parts of India. I notice in the report to which I have just referred that the value of land in the State appreciates twenty times, the moment perennial irrigation water is assured to it. Further evidence does not seem to be required as to the gain which will accrue to the State from a wise policy of irrigation, and I shall be keenly interested to hear of the progress of the scheme for constructing the High Level Canal which is intended to irrigate one hundred and twenty thousand acres.

I have heard too with great pleasure of the contemplated establishment of agricultural colonies for the depressed classes and also of the extensive organisation of preventive measures to combat epidemics among cattle. These measures afford further evidence of the extent to which Your Highness is alive to the importance of taking practical steps to promote the progress of your State.

The desire which Your Highness has expressed that the Mysore railways should be properly connected with the great neighbouring railway systems is natural and laudable, and my Government have been carefully considering the possibility of an extension towards the South, and a connection with the metre gauge system of the South Indian Railway. As Your Highness is aware, the problem is not an easy one, owing to the stretch of hilly country beyond the southern borders of Mysore and the expensive engineering works which the passage through these hills will entail. Surveys have, however, recently been made with a view to the connection with the South Indian Railway, and until the results of these surveys have been examined and the financial implications properly assessed, it is not possible to promise that the necessary construction can be undertaken. It is, however, my hope that some solution of the problem may be found which will permit Your Highness' desire to be fulfilled.

I now pass on to another subject, on which there has been much correspondence between Your Highness' Government and the Government of India, and to which Your Highness has referred to-night.

As Your Highness is aware, after the fall of Seringapatam and the overthrow and death of Tippu Sultan in 1799, the British Government restored Mysore to your grandfather, as the representative of the old Hindu Ruling Family, and stipulated for an annual subsidy of 24½ lakhs of rupees as the price of protection. The dangers against which protection was required were then hammering at your doors, and if, as a result of the protection extended, those particular perils have disappeared, and Your Highness lives in the heart of profoundest peace, he would

be a bold, and I would add a foolish, man who could assert that the need for the protecting hand was less great than it had ever been, or that the dangers, if more remote, were any less real than in the early years of the 19th century.

In 1881, after 50 years of British Administration, the State of Mysore was handed over to Your Highness' father, and certain Treaty obligations of the State were commuted, on terms favourable to the Durbar, for a further payment of 10½ lakhs.

Your Highness' Government has made frequent representations to the Government of India in favour of some reduction of these payments. The Government of India while not failing to appreciate your point of view, has always held, as it holds to-day, that having regard to the benefits conferred upon the State, the subsidy was not disproportionate. But there is room in the relations between a Paramount Power and those Rulers who acknowledge its paramountcy for other qualities besides strict justice. For many years we have watched and admired the maintenance and development of those high standards of administration which you have inherited from the great British Administrators who nursed your State. We have not forgotten the noble services you have rendered to the British Government when the need for service was the greatest, and we are not blind to what Your Highness personally has done to set an example of the fashion in which the government of a great State should be conducted.

But we have also felt that so long as the Provincial contributions remained unliquidated, the Provinces must have first claim on any surplus we might enjoy. The analogy between the Provinces and the States is not of course complete, but they are alike in one respect—both have important work to do for the millions committed to their charge, and both want money to enable them to do it. We have now been able to remit for this year, and I hope for ever, the contributions formerly payable by the Provinces, and we have been therefore more free to consider your representations, no longer hampered by that particular impediment. Mysore has perhaps a longer tradition of progressive government than any other State in India, and the Government of India can feel assured that any relief which they may feel it in their power to give will enure to the benefit of the people of your State.

Your Highness, the Government of India, reviewing all these and other considerations, have come to the conclusion that generosity may often be the highest statesmanship, and have accordingly decided to remit in perpetuity, with effect from the next financial year, 10½ lakhs out of the annual subsidy you now pay, thus reducing the amount to the sum originally fixed by the Treaty of 1799. The remission I now announce might have come more appropriately three or four years hence on the fiftieth anniversary of the Rendition, but it is a matter of real pleasure to me to be able to announce, on the occasion of my first visit to your State, this practical recognition of the regard we have for the spirit in which Your Highness has maintained the traditions of government, to which you found yourself the heir. In this matter too we are not acting without precedent. This extra payment was at its first imposition, out of consideration for the financial situation in the State, remitted for a period of years and as those responsible for the Government of India in that day decided to assist Mysore at the moment when those entrusted with its administration were on the threshold of their task, so we are inspired with the desire to assist Your Highness to make further progress in the discharge of the trust committed to your hands.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in wishing all prosperity to the State of Mysore, and to drink to the health of our distinguished host, His Highness the Maharaja."

Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

26. The Silver Jubilee of the Reign of His Highness the Maharaja was celebrated in August 1927 with an enthusiasm unparalleled in the annals of Mysore. There was no town or hamlet throughout the State that did not celebrate the joyous occasion. His Highness went through the Bangalore City in procession a month later and afforded thousands of His Highness' subjects the opportunity of demonstrating their love and loyalty.

27. The celebrations were organised by a committee consisting of leading citizens from various parts of the State (with branch agencies) and subscriptions to

the extent of over Rs. 4 lakhs were collected. Of this amount, nearly one lakh was allotted for expenditure on objects of local utility, leaving about Rs. 3,40,000 for a Central Jubilee Memorial. The Committee have suggested that this may be utilised for starting a Technological Institute and the proposals are under the consideration of Government.

Administrative changes.

28. Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. Chandy, B.A., First Member of Council, was permitted to retire with effect from the 12th June 1928, Rajakaryaprasakta Dewan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A., was appointed First Member of Council, Rajamantrapravina Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A., Second Member of Council and Rajamantrapravina Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., Third Member of Council with effect from the 12th June 1928.

Seasonal conditions and special measures adopted.

29. Owing to insufficient rainfall in parts of Mysore, Hassan, Kolar, Tumkur, Bangalore and Chitaldrug districts several tanks in these districts did not receive adequate supplies of water, with the result that remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 45,516 had to be sanctioned in the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Mysore and Chitaldrug. In the Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug districts, Government sanctioned the grant of a sum of Rs. 17,000 for sinking temporary wells and affording relief, where water scarcity was felt, and Rs. 13,238 in the shape of takavi loans. Besides the above, the Mysore District Board spent a sum of Rs. 26,600 on well works. Scarcity of water and fodder was keenly felt in parts of the Hassan district and the raiyats of these parts were in consequence permitted to import for purposes of fodder date leaves from the groves of Kadur and Tumkur districts situated nearby. Certain State forests and amrit mahal kavals were thrown out for free grazing in the Chitaldrug district.

Revenue Audit.

30. Under the scheme of revenue audit and work of inspection of office systems sanctioned in January 1925, the accounts of Revenue, Forest, Excise and Income-tax Departments in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, as also the accounts of the offices of the Superintendent, Government Gardens, and Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, the Medical Stores and Police Stores were examined during the year and suitable action was suggested to remedy the defects noticed. The system of office procedure in 18 offices was examined and necessary help was rendered to introduce the improved system of office procedure in four offices. The Inspector of Office Systems and his staff were on tour for 14 and 194 days respectively during the year. Since the inauguration of the scheme of office inspection and revenue audit, about 105 offices have been visited by the special staff and 114 notes submitted on the results of the inspection or investigation.

Medical, Sanitation and Public Health.

31. With a view to extend medical aid to rural areas, orders were passed during the year in regard to the grant of subsidies to qualified private medical practitioners who agree to settle down in rural parts. A scheme for the establishment of local fund dispensaries on a reduced scale was also sanctioned. With the object of organising an efficient Tuberculosis Service, a preliminary investigation was ordered of the conditions prevalent in the State and the work was entrusted to Dr. P. S. Chandrasekhar, B.A., M.D., a retired officer of the Madras Medical Service. His report on the subject was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Financial.

32. With a view to afford facilities to persons wishing to provide for the maintenance of themselves or their dependents in the form of assured incomes for a term of years, Government sanctioned the introduction of a scheme of "Annuities" or "Income Policies" during the year under report. Detailed rules for the working of the scheme have also been issued since the close of the year.

The rate of interest was ordered to be raised to 5 per cent per annum in the case of amounts deposited in Government Savings Banks with declarations by depositors of their not withdrawing the amount for a period of five years from the date of deposit.

A scheme for conducting higher audit in the Central Audit Office was sanctioned with a view to vitalise the audit now conducted on more or less routine lines.

Revenue.

33. Orders were passed on the recommendations of the Committee appointed to investigate the question of the modifications required in village revenue accounts

in order that they might reflect, as far as possible, rights of actual occupancy in lands. Final orders were issued in regard to the relationship between Government, Inamdars and tenants in Inam villages and the points on which legislation was to be undertaken were settled. The rules for the grant of remission of land revenue were revised, providing for the *atchkat* under a tank being regarded as the unit, instead of a tract, for purposes of remission. A committee was appointed to select candidates for promotion to the grades of Amildars and Deputy Amildars. Revised instructions were issued in the matter of the grant of lands under the ordinary darkhast rules.

Miscellaneous.

34. The Heads of the Forest and the Agricultural Departments were given the help of an Accounts Assistant with a view to ensure an effective internal check over the transactions of these two departments.

The Veda Patasalas receiving grants-in-aid from Muzrai funds were ordered to be inspected by the Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools.

CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied Area and Tenur .

1. The recorded total area of the State was 18,897,978 acres as in the previous year. Deducting alienated lands partly or wholly rent-free, to the extent of 1,322,506 acres and 8,850,309 acres not available for occupancy (being minor inams, forests or uncultivable waste), a net extent of 8,725,163 acres was available for cultivation of which 8,042,673 acres or 92·18 per cent were under occupancy as against 8,025,146 acres or 92·31 per cent in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 17,527 acres in the occupied area as compared with the preceding year. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,072,894 with an area of 8,102,420 acres giving an average of 7·54 acres per holding.

(ii) Land Survey and Settlement.

Original survey.

2. The work of original survey operations in inam or alienated villages was continued and detailed survey of ten inam villages comprising an area of 6,569 acres and 36 guntas was conducted during the year under report. One thousand six hundred and thirty seven fields of an area of 5,155 acres in seven inam villages were classified for the first time. Twenty-four fields comprising an area of 18 acres were re-surveyed in one inam village and 502 fields comprising an area of 1,138 acres were reclassified in nine inam villages. Besides the above, the work of sub-division of lands in Government villages comprising an extent of 57,038 acres and classification in respect of an area of 49,374 acres of land disposed of for cultivation under the darkhast rules were attended to during the year under report. The *akar* or plotting work done during the year was in respect of 11 villages consisting of 1,445 survey numbers. The fieldmen when they had no field work attended to the copying of *tippanis* relating to 6,964 survey numbers. Under the system of printing *tippani* copies by the ferro-prussiate process, ferro typed copies of 341 villages were printed as against 391 in the preceding year.

Revision survey.

Re-settlement.

3. Revision settlement was introduced during the year in the T.-Narasipur taluk, resulting in an increase of assessment to the extent of about Rs. 43,000 or 32 per cent over past collections. There remains only one taluk (Nanjangud) to be re-settled.

Maps.

4. The printing of maps of 1,385 villages re-settled in previous years was in arrears at the beginning of the year. To these were added the maps of 252 villages of the Kankanhalli taluk resettled during the year, bringing the total number of villages for which maps had to be printed to 1,637. Of these, the re-survey maps of 763 villages were prepared and printed, leaving the maps of 874 villages to be printed at the close of the year. Original survey maps of 171 villages were prepared and 158 out of these were reprinted to replenish the stock on hand. Maps of 66 unsettled inam villages were drawn and supplied to parties on payment. The total number of village maps issued during the year under report was 5,516, of which 1,180 were issued on payment, 4,136 were supplied to the Revenue Department free of cost and 200 were made use of by the Survey Department. Under orders of Government passed during the year requiring the supply of village maps to hobli sheikdars for purposes of reference, maps of 4,191 villages relating to 11 taluks were prepared and issued to the Revenue Department free of cost.

Remuneration to village officers.

5. The potgi payable to village officers was revised with reference to collections under the revision settlement in respect of 2,413 villages situated in 16 taluks, and the work in respect of 2,070 villages belonging to eight taluks was in hand at the close of the year. The decennial revision of potgi was effected in respect of 1,603 villages in 11 taluks as also the biennial revision of potgi in regard to 17 villages in the Krishnarajasagara channel area comprised in the taluks of

Krishnarajapet and Mysore. Original potgi in regard to three inam villages in the Heggadadevanakote taluk was allocated and sanctioned during the year under report.

Record of Rights

6. Under the system of Record of Rights work introduced during the year, 308 *hisses* comprising 1,766 acres in the Davangere taluk were measured.

Finance.

7. The total cost of the Department for the year under report was Rs. 2,07,568 including a sum of Rs. 18,000 being the charges incurred for the topographical survey conducted by the Survey of India. Excluding the latter amount, not spent by the Survey Department of the State, the actual cost was Rs. 1,89,568 against Rs. 1,96,844 in the previous year.

General.

8. In pursuance of the orders of Government, requiring supernumerary officials of the Department being trained in field work with a view to their absorption in the Record of Rights work, a survey training class was opened under the supervision of a competent surveyor of the Department. The opportunity was taken to train also some permanent officials of the Head Office who were willing to undergo survey training. Another class for a period of four months was opened to train 60 selected recruits for the Record of Rights work. Orders were passed during the year regulating the levy of fixed fees for *phod* work in the taluks.

(iii) Land Revenue.

9. During the year under report an extent of 244 acres and 21 guntas of land assessed at Rs. 130-11-0 was alienated for non-agricultural purposes as against 332 acres and 22 guntas assessed at Rs. 219-9-11 during tne previous year. Of these, 194 acres and 24 guntas were for new village sites and village extensions, 30 acres and 37 guntas for buildings and 19 acres for other purposes such as burial grounds, sheep fold, manure pits, etc.

10. An extent of 46,295 acres of land (assessed waste) bearing an assessment of Rs. 45,593 was taken up for cultivation during the year as against 48,304 acres assessed at Rs. 48,511 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 2,009 acres. The area relinquished during the year was 20,968 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 23,872 as against 20,806 acres assessed at Rs. 25,236 in the previous year. The net addition during the year to the area under occupation was 25,327 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 21,721.

11. The demand for the year under land revenue was Rs. 1,29,69,027 as against Rs. 1,27,37,413 for the preceding year. Inclusive of the previous year's arrears (Rs. 12,10,917), the total demand under land revenue was Rs. 1,41,79,944 against Rs. 1,40,03,709 in the previous year. Remissions granted during the year, including arrears written off as irrecoverable, amounted to Rs. 1,11,013, leaving a net recoverable demand of Rs. 1,40,68,931 as against a net demand of Rs. 1,38,92,944 for the year 1926-27. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,30,88,389 or 93·0 per cent of the total demand as against a collection of Rs. 1,26,72,708 or 91·3 per cent in the preceding year. The balance remaining uncollected at the close of the year was Rs. 9,80,542 as against a balance of Rs. 12,20,236 at the end of the previous year. Of the year's collection, 85·23 per cent as effected with, out having recourse to the issue of any kind of coercive processes. The total number of coercive processes of several kinds issued during the year was 150,970 against 166,608 in the previous year and the amount realised thereby was Rs. 19,32,733 as against Rs. 18,38,307 in the preceding year. The number of cases in which land revenue was remitted through revenue money orders during the year was 3,462 covering a remittance of Rs. 50,828 as against 3,427 cases of money orders covering Rs. 49,334 in the previous year.

General.

12. During the year under report, the Record of Rights scheme was introduced in the taluks of Davangere, Harihar, Sagar and Bangalore. Special temporary establishments as per requirements of each taluk were sanctioned to carry out the work, which commenced in September 1927 in Davangere, in November 1927 in Sagar, and February 1928 in Bangalore. The preparation of the preliminary record, including checking and verification, the settlement of disputes and enquiries

and the disposal of appeals were all completed in the Davangere taluk and the Harihar sub-taluk before the end of the year. This work was almost complete in the Sagar taluk by the end of June 1928 and in the Bangalore taluk appreciable progress had been made in the said work.

(iv) Inam Settlement.

13. During the year under report six village service inams comprising an extent of 23 acres and 27 guntas were resumed, while 5 such inams of an aggregate extent of 25 acres and 37 guntas were granted afresh. Sixteen minor inams comprising an area of 400 acres and 23 guntas were also resumed; in the result there was a net decrease of Rs. 36-14-0 in inam revenue, while the land revenue increased by Rs. 514. Besides, a malnad cash grant of the value of Rs. 25-14-0 lapsed to the State. Supplemental quit-rent registers and correction slips were issued in 45 cases.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

(i) Legislation.

A. The Legislative Council.

1. During the year under report, the Legislative Council met three times and occupied an aggregate number of 16 working days with an average of 5·3 days per session.

2. There were 23 Bills for consideration by the Council. Of these, the Bill to amend the Mysore University Regulation, 1916, two Bills further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900, and the Bill to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation, 1923, were considered and passed at one sitting of the Council. The following fourteen bills were finally passed during the year :—

(1) Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Motor Vehicles in Mysore ;
(2) Bill to amend the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913 ;
(3) Bill further to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903 ;
(4) Bill to amend the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation, 1884 ;
(5) Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, as it is in force in Mysore ;
(6) Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904 ;
(7) The Workmen's Compensation Bill ;
(8) Bill to amend the Mysore Small Cause Courts Regulation, 1911 ;
(9) Bill further to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911 ;
(10) Bill to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation ;
(11) Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1960 ;
(12) The Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Bill ;
(13) Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code ; and
(14) Bill to amend the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890.

3. At the June Session of the Council, leave was granted to introduce the following five bills :—

(1) Bill to amend the Mysore Securities Regulation, 1925 ;
(2) Bill to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906 ;
(3) Bill to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926 ;
(4) Bill to amend the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, IX of 1921 ; and
(5) Bill to provide for the better regulation of Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing Factories.

4. Three hundred and sixty-four questions, besides supplementary questions, were put and answered. There were 400 cut motions for discussion at the time of voting on demands, ordinary and supplementary. Most of them were withdrawn after discussion.

5. Of the 190 resolutions admitted, 15 were moved and discussed and the rest lapsed on account of either the absence of the movers or for want of time. Five resolutions relating to the repeal of the Mysore Newspapers Regulation, III of 1908, were, after discussion, accepted in an amended form and the rest were withdrawn after explanation.

6. A list of the Regulations which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year is given in Appendix II.

B. Legislative Enactments.

7. A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900; I of *1928.*

It repeals the provisions relating to the levy of stamp duty on cheques and bills of exchange payable on demand.

8. A Regulation to amend the Mysore University Regulation, 1916; II of 1928.

It adopts the change in the designation of the Head of the Education Department into "the Director of Public Instruction" in Mysore.

9. A Regulation to amend the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890; III of 1928.

By this Regulation the exemption in the saving clause in section I of the Arms Regulation is made to apply to members of the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces instead of those enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, this Act having been repealed.

10. A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900; IV of 1928.

This is a declaratory Regulation making it clear that Regulation I of 1928 does not affect the stamp duty leviable on promissory notes under article 47 in Schedule I.

11. A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911; V of 1928.

It gives effect to certain recommendations made by the Laws Delays Committee and amends sections 20 and 21 and article 182 in the third division of the first schedule.

12. A Regulation to amend the Mysore Small Cause Courts Regulation, 1911; VI of 1928.

It extends the jurisdiction of small cause courts to suits in ejectment based on leases of immoveable property, other than agricultural leases, which are in writing.

13. A Regulation further to amend the Code of Criminal Proceedure, 1904; VII of 1928.

It incorporates some of the amendments made in the British Indian Code of Criminal Procedure by certain enactments passed since the year 1923.

14. A Regulation further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, as it is in force in Mysore; VIII of 1928.

It adopts certain changes introduced into the British Indian Penal Code in pursuance of the International conventions for the suppression of the circulation of, and traffic in, obscene publications and the suppression of white slave traffic and also raises the age in sections 372 and 373 from 16 to 18.

15. A Regulation to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation, 1923; IX of 1928.

It defines "total income" for the purposes of section 48 in the case of non-resident assessees and disentitles non-residents who are not Mysore subjects or British subjects of Indian domicile to refunds under that section.

16. A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Legal Practitioners Regulation, 1884; X of 1928.

The amendment removes the distinction between the First and Second Grade Pleaders.

17. A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913; XI of 1928.

It enhances the pecuniary jurisdiction of village courts to Rs. 40.

18. A Regulation to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926; XII of 1928.

It provides for Village Panchayets preparing a list of children of compulsory age in panchayet areas where compulsory education is introduced under the Elementary Education Regulation of 1913.

19. A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906; XIII of 1928.

It provides for the preparation of a list of children of compulsory age in municipal areas where compulsory education is introduced under the Elementary Education Regulation, 1913.

20. The Workmen's Compensation Regulation, 1928; XIV of 1928.

It provides for the payment of compensation by certain classes of employers to their workmen for injuries caused by accident.

21. A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, XX of 1903 ; XV of 1928.

The Regulation provides for the delegation of the power of appointing Sub-Registrars under certain conditions and restrictions to be laid down by the Government and also provides for the re-registration of documents improperly accepted for registration.

22. A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Motor Vehicles in Mysore.

It repeals Regulations IV of 1913 and II of 1925 and brings the law into line with the Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914 as amended by Acts XXVII of 1920 and XV of 1924.

23. A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.

It introduces certain improvements in regard to the relationship between Inamdars and their tenants, the extention of the Survey and Settlement to alienated villages, etc., and provides also for the investigation of claims by Civil Courts in cases of resistance to the delivery of possession of lands sold under sections 161 and 193 of the Land Revenue Code.

24. The Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, 1928.

It provides for relief in certain directions to the agricultural classes in their dealings with money-lenders.

C. Rules and Notifications under enactments in force in Mysore.

25. *Under the Mysore Securities Regulation.*—(*a*) Rules 15 (2) and 22 of the Rules under the Regulation were amended in regard to the powers of the Comptroller in the matter of taking indemnity bonds from persons applying for renewal, conversion, sub-division or consolidation of securities or claiming interest on or the principal of lost or destroyed securities. (*b*) A proviso was added to Rule 18 authorising any Magistrate, other than a third class Magistrate, empowered to hold an enquiry, to grant a certificate for the renewal of promissory notes of the value of Rs. 100 and below held by the managing members of Hindu joint families governed by the *Mitakshara Law.*

26. *Talimkhana Rules.*—The license fees for Talimkhanas was reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 in Bangalore and Mysore cities, to Rs. 3 in District headquarters and other important places like Davangere, Channapatna and Tiptur and to Rs. 2 in all other places. The rules were also extended to all District and Taluk headquarter towns.

27. *Under the Mysore Registration Regulation.*—The rates of search fees leviable under the rules issued under the Regulation were limited to a maximum of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 for single and general searches respectively.

28. *Under the Mysore Land Record of Rights Regulation.*—Rules were issued under section 17 (2) *c*, *d* and *f* of the Regulation for regulating the preparation of preliminary lists of sub-divisions, their checking and settlement of disputes, measurring and mapping of sub-divisions and apportionment of assessments and the remuneration to shanbhogs for writing up the record of rights after Survey measurements, etc. The provisions of the Regulation were extended to all Government villages and settled Inam villages in the Bangalore taluk from 1st October 1927.

29. *Under the Mysore Lepers Regulation.*—Rules under section 17 (b) of the Regulation were issued to regulate the working of the Government Leper Asylum, Bangalore.

30. *Under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation.*—Rule 22 of the Rules was amplified providing for the payment of fees in court fee stamp for the settlement of co-operative disputes and also commission in cash not exceeding 2½ per cent on the amounts realised, whenever a special agency is employed by the revenue authorities for the realisation of dues.

31. *Under the Mysore Income-tax Regulation.*—(1) Sub-clause (3) of clause (2) b of Rule 23 defining the expression "Market value" in the case of agricultural produce not sold in the market in its raw state was amended. (2) Under section

60 of the Regulation the profits of any co-operative society or the dividends or other payments received by the members of any such society on account of such profits were exempted from Income-tax.

32. *Under the Mysore Companies Regulation.*—Rules under section 26 of the Regulation were issued for regulating the grant of licenses for registration of certain kinds of associations and companies with limited liability but without the addition of the word "limited" to its name.

33. *Under the Mysore Police Regulation.*—Rules prescribing the traffic signals and principles to be observed by traffic police constables were issued under section 78 (1) of the Regulation.

34. *Under the Court Fees Regulation.*—Under section 42 of the Regulation the stamp fee payable on application made under sections 27 and 35 of the Income-tax Regulation in respect of either liability to assessment or to the amount of rate of assessment and other miscellaneous applications not specially provided for, presented to income tax officers other than the Commissioner of Income-tax, was limited to two annas.

35. *Under the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation.*—Rules under section 41 of the Regulation were issued regarding the classification of Muzrai institutions, the powers and duties of Muzrai officers, the appointment, powers and duties of Dharmadarsis and the accounts to be kept by persons in charge of Muzrai Institutions, etc.

36. *Under the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation.*—Under section (2) of the Regulation the provisions of the Regulation were extended to the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities in respect of certain articles of food.

37. *Under the Mysore Factories Regulation.*—Rules were issued under Regulation III of 1914 as amended by Regulation VI of 1925 in supersession of the Factories Rules of 1917.

38. *Under the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation.*—The following rules were revised during the year.—Rule 5 relating to the transfer of ownership; Rule 13 providing for the use of lights during nights for a motor vehicle; Rule 11 relating to the grant of driver's license and of provisional licenses for undergoing instructions in driving; Rule 20 providing for starting places for motor vehicles intended for hire; Rule 21 relating to instructions for driving vehicles on roads; Rule 27 providing for the number of vehicles that can ply for hire on a particular road; Rule 27 (A) fixing the responsibilities of conductors; Rule 30 providing for the grant of permits for motor vehicles plying for hire and Rule 33 prescribing the fees for the registration of heavy motor vehicles. Provision was also made in the rules for a fresh certificate of registration in the case of motor vehicles materially altered after registration, fixing the hours during which and the roads on which persons intending to learn motor driving may practise, reporting of accidents and revision of the conditions or cancellation of permits in the case of motor vehicles materially altered in their structure during the currency of the permits.

(ii) Military.

39. The Mysore Forces consisted of one regiment of Cavalry stationed at Bangalore and one squadron of the Mysore Horse stationed at Mysore, three battalions of Infantry and one troop of 65 carts and 130 bullocks of the transport corps. Composition and strength.

40. The actual strength of the Forces as it stood on 30th June 1928, as compared with the sanctioned compliment, was as hereunder:—

	Commissioned Officers		Non-Commissioned Officers		Rank and file		Medical and Veterinary		Followers, etc.		Total	
	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned
Cavalry ...	32	34	98	99	499	502	3	4	212	213	844	852
Infantry ...	41	45	358	361	1,146	1,155	...	...	91	100	1,630	1,661
Transport Corps ...	4	4	16	16	79	80	1	1	24	24	124	125

There were 354 Mahrattas, 345 Muhammadans, 38 Brahmins and Rajputs, 20 Christians, 7 Kshatriyas and 80 of other castes in the Cavalry; 624 Muhammadans, 212 Mahrattas, 203 Brahmins and Rajputs, 193 Christians, 43 Gentus and 355 of other castes in the Infantry; and 74 Muhammadans, 13 Mahrattas, 12 Gentus, 5 Brahmins and Rajputs, 3 Christians and 17 of other castes in the Transport Corps.

Command and Recruitment.

41. Lt.-Col. C. R. H. P. Landon, C. B. E., D. S. O., was in command of the State Forces throughout the year. The post of the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commandant was abolished and two staff officers were appointed on the Chief Commandant's personal staff, one for administrative work and the other for executive work. Additional powers were delegated to the Chief Commandant and the Commandants of Units with a view to minimise correspondence. The office was inspected by the Inspector of Office systems and the Improved System of Office Procedure was introduced as a result of the inspection. The Financial Branch was placed on a permanent footing and the accounts and audit work of the Branch was inspected by the Comptroller.

The Mysore Lancers.

42. Owing to the absence on combined leave of the permanent Commandant, Captain A. Basavaraja Urs continued in command from 1st July to 6th August 1927. Captain Sadeg Mahomed Khan Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M., who was appointed 2nd in command assumed command of the Regiment from 6th August 1927 and continued in command throughout the remaining portion of the year, as Major B. P. Krishne Urs, M.C., I.D.S.M., was appointed General Staff Officer to the Chief Commandant. Remount and individual training was carried out as usual during the year as also regimental mounted drill, sword and rifle exercises, physical training and training in the Hotchkiss gun. Staff rides on tactical exercises without troops were held by the Chief Commandant and the Commandant for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers. Discipline was satisfactory and a marked improvement was perceptible in the mounted and dismounted turnouts. There was no case of Court-martial. Six Officers and 18 other ranks took part in teams and individual matches in the Southern India Rifle Association competition. They won four cups, one medal and cash prizes amounting to Rs. 405. Besides this, ten teams from the Unit competed in 9 events and won three cups. Three officers, four non-commissioned officers and two men attended the instructional courses given in the schools at Saugor, Pachmari, Bolaram, Poona, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Lahore and returned duly qualified, two of them with distinguished certificates. Teams from the Mysore Lancers took part in the annual Dasara and the Madras Gymkhana Polo Tournaments, winning the Col. Desaraj Urs Challenge Cup and the Bobbili and Raja Venugopal Challenge Cups. The Lancers took part in the Bangalore and Madras horse shows, winning cups and money prizes. One team from the Unit took part in the All-India Ambulance Competition at Lahore and won a money prize. The Riding School at Bangalore had 156 remounts under training at the beginning of the year and 97 were admitted during the year. Of these, 153 were trained and passed into the ranks, leaving 100 remounts under training at the end of the year. The health of the Unit was good and the sanitation of the lines was satisfactory. There were 266 horses on the strength of the Regiment at the commencement of the year and the additions consisted of 98 remounts by purchase and four by transfer from the Mysore Horse, the Kunigal Stud Farm and the Palace, while the decreases numbered 111, leaving 357 horses on the strength of the Regiment on the last day of the year. The condition of the horses was excellent and they were quite free from infectious diseases. They were all injected with anthrax agressin on the recommendation of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. The strength of the mules on the Regimental Transport was 9 throughout the year. One squadron was deputed to Mysore for special duty in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit in July 1927 and it remained there to take part in the Celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of the Reign of His Highness the Maharaja on 8th August 1927. One squadron formed part of the escort in the procession in connection with the Jubilee Celebrations held in Bangalore on the 7th September 1927. One squadron was deputed to Mysore for duty in connection with the Dasara festivities in September 1927 and two squadrons were detailed for special duty at Mysore during the Birthday festivities in June 1928. Special small escorts were furnished to His Holiness the Sringeri Jagadguru during

his stay in Bangalore. One full squadron detachment consisting of 7 officers, one sub-assistant surgeon, 144 other ranks and 146 horses took part in the Brigade manoeuvres at Rajankunte in December 1927. The regiment took part as usual in the ceremonial and King Emperor's Birthday Parades in January and June 1928.

43. The Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian State Forces, inspected the Unit and declared 33 out of 35 signallers passed. The Civil Chief Master Armourer inspected the arms of the Unit and found them in good order. The Reading Room of the Regiment subscribed for English, Kannada, Urdu, Mahratti and Hindi newspapers and was patronised by all ranks. The co-operative society formed for the benefit of the members of the Regiment did useful work and had a paid up share capital of Rs. 44,349. The goods sold to the members amounted in value to Rs. 98,233. A total amount of Rs. 40,753 was disbursed in the shape of loans and the recoveries made from loan holders amounted to Rs. 28,419. In the interests of the families of military men a Child Welfare and Maternity Centre was started in the Lines, which later on developed into a scheme for opening a women's hospital. This has since been sanctioned. A home industries class was started for the benefit of the gosha women of the Lines.

44. Regimentdar Y. S. Lakshman Rao continued to be in command of the Unit during the year. The Regiment was exercised in mounted and dismounted drill and individual training was also given according to a special programme. Discipline was well maintained in the Unit and the trained soldiers carried out the annual musketry practice. One recruit who was admitted to the Mysore Riding School continued therein at the close of the year. The strength of the horses in the Unit was 105 at the beginning of the year and the additions and casualties numbered 40 and 17 respectively. The strength of the horses on the Unit was thus 128 at the end of the year. The condition of the horses was good. The Mysore Horse.

45. The authorised strength of each of the three battalions of the Mysore Infantry is 15 officers and 504 of other ranks, besides followers. There were 68 fresh enlistments and 66 casualties. The health of the members of the Infantry Units was good and special attention was paid to the punctual relief of guards in unhealthy localities. Detachments of the Infantry were detailed from the first and third battalions for special duty at Mysore and Bangalore respectively in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and the detachments sent from Bangalore to Mysore remained there to take part in the Celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of the Reign of His Highness the Maharaja on the 8th August 1927. The usual detachments with band were sent to Mysore for special duty during the Dasara and Birthday festivities. Musketry practice for recruits and trained soldiers was carried out at Bangalore and Mysore. The recruit boys establishment had a strength of 17 in the Cavalry and 30 in the Infantry at the end of the year. The Mysore Infantry.

46. Subedar Heera Singh was permanently appointed Commandant of the Corps on the retirement of Captain A. T. Thyagaraj Bahadur from 16th January 1928. Owing to heavy duties and reduced strength, very little drill except training of recruits was possible in the Unit during the year. Three drivers were enlisted and the casualties numbered three. Discipline in the Corps was normal and the health of the men in the Unit was good and sanitation in the Lines satisfactory. There were 116 bullocks and 10 ponies on the strength of the Corps at the close of the year. The condition of the animals was well maintained. One duffedar, one farrier, 10 drivers, 20 bullocks and 10 carts remained for local duties at Mysore and one lance duffedar, 10 drivers, 20 bullocks and 10 carts remained on the Kunigal Stud Farm. The Mysore Transport Corps.

47. In addition to the ordinary duties of carting grass from the Hesaraghatta Grass Farm, the Corps did the following special duties :—The Officer Commanding was in charge of the transport of His Excellency the Viceroy's kit during the Viceregal visit to Mysore in July 1927. A detachment was attached to the Mysore Lancers during the Brigade manoeuvres in December 1927. Another detachment was sent to Ballahalla in connection with the capture of wild cattle in the vicinity.

48. The total expenditure under the head "Army" during the year amounted to Rs. 18,44,388 as against Rs. 17,56,569 in the preceding year.

49. The year under report opened with nine stallions, 68 mares and 66 foals. The additions during the year were two stallions, 13 mares and 35 foals. The reductions by sale, transfer, death and other causes were 3 stallions, 8 mares and Government Stud Farm at Kunigal.

24 foals. There were thus at the close of the year 8 stallions, 73 mares and 77 foals on the Farm. The number of Government mares covered during the year was 56 and 39 of them held, giving a percentage of 69·8 against 70·5 in the previous year. There were 35 successful births to the 39 holdings. A large number of ponies belonging to the raiyats were covered during the year by the Farm District stallions in order to improve the breed of the indigenous country ponies. The sales of horses of the Kunigal breed are improving from year to year. During the year under report, 9 horses (two years old) were sold outside the State for Rs. 15,500, realising an average price of Rs. 1,722 per head against Rs. 1,215 during the previous year and one of them is reported to have done very well in the Poona Races. The valuation of the live-stock that remained on the Farm at the close of the year was Rs. 75,431 against Rs. 81,692 at the end of the preceding year. The receipts of the Farm from all sources amounted to Rs. 39,056 and the expenditure was Rs. 80,755, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively Rs. 51,136 and Rs. 67,580. The breeding of remounts for the Mysore Army, as a separate section of horse breeding, was started on the Stud Farm during the year.

(iii) Police.

Strength, Recruitment and Discipline.

50. The sanctioned strength of the permanent Police force at the close of the year consisted of 930 officers and 5,394 constables as against 925 officers and 5,392 constables towards the end of the preceding year. There was a temporary force of 15 officers and 84 constables as against 6 officers and 44 constables in the previous year. The number of enlistments during the year was 404 as against 382 in the year previous, and there were 89 vacancies as against 92 in 1926-27. Casualties during the year totalled 432 against 379 in the preceding year. Seventy seven men were dismissed and 54 deserted the force. There were 53 deaths, 128 resignations and 72 men were discharged on pension. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 2,724 as against 2,286 in the previous year. Of these, 2,704 were punished for breaches of departmental rules and discipline and 20 for offences under the Police Regulation and the Indian Penal Code. The money rewards granted during the year amounted to Rs. 3,581 as against Rs. 2,037 in 1926-27. Of the amount awarded to the officers and men, a sum of Rs. 1,376 (as against Rs. 1,053-8-0 in the previous year) was from the budget grant of the department and the balance of Rs. 2,205 was from other departments of the State and private individuals. A further sum of Rs. 324 was awarded to 48 private individuals. Ten officers and 79 constables as against 12 officers and 77 constables in the preceding year were lent on payment to private individuals, corporate bodies and departments working on a quasi commercial basis. As in the previous year, the Police Training School held 3 classes and trained 200 students, as against 219 in 1926-27. All the four students that appeared for the Criminal Higher Examination were successful, and seven students passed the Criminal Lower Examination. The students were given practical training in the Bangalore city by batches in the regulation of traffic, performance of beats and other duties. Another improvement effected during the year was the introduction of two new subjects, *viz.*, survey and swimming, in the curricula of studies.

Statistics of Crime.

51. The number of cognisable offences and their disposal as compared with the preceding year were as follows:—

Year	Opening balance	Number reported	Total	Transferred to British Police	Investigation refused	Declared false or non-cognisable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1926-27	3,076	7,906	10,982	6	486	1,637
1927-28	3,342	8,029	11,371	51	332	1,581

Year	Returned as undetectable	Struck off on "A" form	Withdrawn	Compounded	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Otherwise disposed of	Pending
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1926-27 ...	995	73	51	163	3,160	1,067	2	3,342
1927-28 ...	3	85	35	169	3,462	1,190	27	3,366

Of the 3,366 cases pending, 1,336 were with Magistrates on "A" Form, 620 cases on "B" Form and 1,410 cases were under investigation with the police at the close of the year. As compared with the preceding year, the number of cases pending with Magistrates showed a decrease, while those pending with the police increased a little.

52. The total number of persons concerned in cognisable cases dealt with by the Police was 10,230 (6,263 arrested, 1,086 appearing before Magistrates under orders and 2,881 pending from the previous year) as against 10,270 in 1926-27. Of these, 255 persons were released by the Police under section 169 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, eleven were released by Magistrates before trial, 4,014 were convicted, 2,780 were acquitted or discharged; one case was struck off, 62 were withdrawn, cases against 340 persons were compounded, 23 persons died, 3 persons escaped, 16 absconded, cases against 15 were transferred and 2,709 persons remained in custody at the close of the year, pending investigation or trial or on bail. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 59·08 as against 58·00 in the preceding year.

53. The total number of non-cognisable cases entertained by Magistrates during the year was 8,601 against 8,797 in the year previous. Including 1,589 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 10,190. Of these, 2,734 or 26·8 per cent ended in conviction (as against 2,622 or 26·5 per cent in the previous year) and 4,726 ended in acquittal or discharge as against 4,843 in the preceding year. Excluding the number of cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn or struck off and otherwise dealt with by courts, there were 1,557 cases pending trial at the close of the year, as against 1,589 at the end of 1926-27. Including 3,878 persons under trial at the beginning of the year, 17,859 persons appeared before courts in non-cognisable cases. Of these, 13,339 were tried (2,798 convicted and 10,541 acquitted or discharged), 855 persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 552 were concerned in cases compounded, withdrawn or struck off and 57 persons in cases transferred and the remaining 3,056 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of cognisable and non-cognisable cases referred to the Police for enquiry were 228 and 57 against 447 and 39 respectively in the preceding year. Sixty-sever persons concerned in 57 cases were arrested by the Village Police as against 97 persons in 81 cases in the year 1926-27. Of these, 50 persons in 45 cases were convicted, 2 persons in 2 cases were acquitted or discharged and 10 persons in 6 cases were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The largest number of arrests was in the Bangalore district as in the year 1926-27. The total number of sessions cases was 97 against 105 in the year previous. Of these, 61 or 64·2 per cent (as against 63 or 68·0 per cent in the previous year) ended in conviction, one case was withdrawn and one case was awaiting trial at the end of the year. The largest number of sessions cases was in the Mysore district and the highest percentage of convictions was in cases pertaining to the Hassan district and the Kolar Gold Fields circle. While the percentage of cases in which conviction was secured fell, the number of persons convicted showed an increase, as compared with the results of the year 1926-27. The total number of cases of serious offences against the person (including those pending from the previous year) was 1,130 as against 1,134 in 1926-27. Out of 71 cases of murder reported, 18 ended in conviction. The motive in 11 cases of murder was due to criminal intimacy with women, in 15 cases to domestic quarrels, in 11 cases to infanticide, in 10 to personal gain and in 15 to ill-will. In six cases, the

motive was not clearly brought to light and in the remaining three cases the accused were insane. Out of 1,492 persons convicted of offences relating to coin under chapter xii and to property under chapter xvii of the Indian Penal Code, previous conviction was proved against 322 persons, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being respectively 1,592 and 224. The total value of property lost in 3,189 cognisable cases was about Rs. 2,40,271 as against Rs. 2,96,488 representing the value of property lost in 2,821 cases in the previous year. Property valued at Rs. 1,10,820 was recovered in 2,014 cases as against property valued at Rs. 1,43,055 in 1,750 cases in the year 1926-27. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that lost was 46·95 against 48·25 in the year previous.

Working of the Arms and other Regulations.

54. Under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 24,486 licenses were issued during the calendar year 1927, against 22,113 in the preceding year showing an increase of 2,373 licenses. This increase was noticeable in all the districts except Chitaldrug, the largest increase (960) being in the Shimoga district. Fifty-four persons were prosecuted during the year for violation of the provisions of the Arms Regulation and the rules framed thereunder. Of these, 26 persons in as many cases were convicted, three persons in three cases were acquitted, four persons in four cases were discharged, one case was withdrawn, one was struck off the file and the remaining 19 cases were pending at the end of the year. Arms and ammunition were manufactured in the districts of Bangalore and Shimoga, where 28 guns are reported to have been manufactured and 83 guns repaired.

Two hundred and forty-four licenses were issued under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation during the calendar year 1927, as against 268 in the year previous. The amount of license fees realised was Rs. 1,638 against Rs. 1,971 in the preceding year. There were no prosecutions under the Regulation during the year under report. Permission to shoot seven black buck was granted in the Kolar district.

There were no cases of prosecutions instituted under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation. Under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation, 240 juveniles were warned as first offenders during the year as against 369 in the preceding year and in seven cases the shop-owners were prosecuted for selling smoking materials to juveniles. Four of these cases ended in conviction. Under the Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation, no specific cases were dealt with by the Police in the Kadur and Hassan districts; but five cases were registered in the Kadur district under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code as in the previous year. Three of these cases ended in conviction. Under the Police Regulation, 2,013 persons in 1,956 cases were prosecuted as against 1,740 persons in 1,672 cases in the preceding year; and 220 persons were prosecuted in 193 cases for breaches under the Village Police rules, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 142 and 123. Under the Motor Vehicles Regulation, 556 vehicles were registered during the year realising a fee of Rs. 9,620 against Rs. 5,468 realised in respect of 361 motor vehicles registered in the preceding year. The number of motor accidents reported was 97, of which 50 were pure accidents; out of the remaining, 9 cases ended in conviction and 27 were pending at the close of the year. The usual half yearly joint inspections of tonga or jutka ponies were conducted by the Veterinary and Police Inspectors.

Processes.

55. The total number of processes (including those under the Breach of Contract Act) issued, executed and un-executed during the year were 151,559; 122,751 and 26,483 as against 146,473; 117,232 and 26,793 respectively in the preceding year. The number of processes pending with the police for execution at the close of the year was 2,325 against 1,748 in the year 1926-27.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

56. The Criminal Investigation staff was employed in assisting the regular police in investigating cases and in holding confidential enquiries in certain special cases such as the defalcations in the Mysore taluk and the Palace treasuries and on the Hebbal Farm, a case of murder in Settihalli, a series of burglaries in the Shimoga taluk and enquiries regarding the circulation of certain forged ten rupee currency notes. The services of the staff were placed at the disposal of the local police on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Bangalore, the Kolar Gold Fields and the Mysore city in July and August 1927 and of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the Jog Falls, Bhadravati and Mysore city

in November 1927. Of the 1,450 known depredators registered in the several districts and cities, 1,125 were present, 153 were out of view, 27 died, 105 were in jail and 40 were transferred to other jurisdictions. Thirty-three convicted persons were ordered by Magistrates to notify their residences under section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. One hundred and thirty-three persons were proceeded against in 85 cases for vagrancy or bad character as against 102 persons in 71 cases in the year previous. Of these, 70 persons (as against 46 in the previous year) were sentenced to various kinds of imprisonment and 9 persons furnished securities. The number of heinous cases reported during the year was 551 (against 663 in the year 1926-27) and the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police personally directed the investigation in all important cases on the spot.

Finger Print Bureau.

57. There were 49,368 finger print slips on record at the beginning of the year and 1,630 slips of convicted persons and 243 of persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Regulation were received during the year, making a total of 51,241 slips at the close of the year. Of these, the slips of 570 convicts reported dead were eliminated and the slips of 21 persons whose registration was cancelled were removed, leaving a balance of 50,650 slips at the end of the year. Out of 4,170 slips received for tracing antecedents, the identity of 930 persons was traced by the Bureau, as also the identity of 50 persons who had gone out of view or who were wanted by the Police. The staff of the Bureau was strengthened during the year by an additional sub-inspector and an attender, who have taken up the work of eliminating old slips and further sub-classification of the recorded slips. The Finger Print Expert gave evidence in 86 cases and his written opinion was furnished in 93 cases, the corresponding figures in the previous year being 78 and 69 respectively.

Criminal gangs.

58. There were 510 permanent criminal gangs consisting of 10,324 persons; and 161 wandering gangs comprising 2,444 persons passed through the State during the year. One hundred and seventy-seven persons were prosecuted under the Criminal Tribes Regulation against 75 in the preceding year.

Inspection.

59. The Inspector-General of Police toured in all the districts and inspected the offices of the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, 38 taluk police offices, 70 head stations, 31 sub-stations and 27 out-posts. Certain important subjects relating to crime and criminals were discussed at a meeting held during the year by the Inspector-General of Police, at which the local police officers, the District Inspector-General, Central Range, Vellore, and the District Superintendents of Salem, Chittor, Ananthapur and North Arcot were present.

Finance.

60. The cost of the Police Department as per preliminary figures was Rs. 16,29,074 as against Rs. 16,19,948 in the preceding year.

General.

61. Government passed orders during the year divesting Amildars of the responsibility of investigating heinous cases. The strength of the Bangalore City Police was increased at a cost of Rs. 11,982 per annum with effect from 1st April 1927 so as to keep pace with the growth of the City in recent years.

The following were the important schemes submitted to Government or that were under the consideration of the Department during the year:—

(1) Proposals for raising the minimum pay of the Constabulary at least by one rupee (from Rs. 12 to Rs. 13) at a cost of Rs. 31,686 per annum.

(2) Proposals for the introduction of the Railway warrant system on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (since sanctioned by Government).

(3) Appointment of a separate Superintendent of Police for the Bangalore City and Taluk, in addition to the Assistant Superintendent of Police (since sanctioned by Government)

(4) Increasing the percentage of direct recruitment to Daffedari from 33 1/3 to 50 per cent for getting a better type of men for this class of officers (since sanctioned by Government).

(iv) Extradition.

62. The number of persons surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 during the year was 50, consisting of 30 British subjects and 20 subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. Including the five persons under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 55 persons for trial during

the year under report. Of these, two were acquitted, one died during the course of his trial and 39 were convicted. The cases against the remaining 13 persons were pending at the close of the year.

63. Seventy-eight persons were surrendered to the British authorities for trial during the year. Of these, 24 were British subjects and the remaining were subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. Of the persons surrendered, 33 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 45 in cases falling under special or local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered were known only in 7 cases, 6 of which ended in the conviction of the accused. In one case, the accused was ordered to be kept in the Borstal Institute.

(v) Criminal Justice.

Number of courts.

64. The number of criminal courts that exercised original jurisdiction on the last day of the year, excluding the courts of *ex-officio* magistrates and the court of the Special First Class Magistrate appointed for the trial of the Palace Treasury Defalcation cases which ceased to function after February 1928, was 109 (against 116 in the preceding year), consisting of the courts of three Sessions Judges, four Assistant Sessions Judges (including one temporary Judge), 8 District Magistrates, 15 First Class Magistrates, 14 Second Class Magistrates and 65 Benches of Honorary Magistrates. The reduction in the number of courts is due to the withdrawal and transfer to other courts of the magisterial powers of the Special Amildar of Yelandur and Deputy Amildar of Sringeri and the abolition of 4 bench courts and one Second Class Magistrate's court at Tumkur. There was roughly one Criminal Court for every 270 square miles of territory and 53,760 inhabitants, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 254 square miles and 50,517 inhabitants.

Original work.

65. The total number of offences reported during the year was 18,393 against 18,449 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of cases returned as true, being 18,119 against 17,327 in the year 1926-27. Including 7,192 persons pending trial at the end of the preceding year, the total number of persons brought to trial was 37,289 as against 35,209 in the year previous. Of these, 8,395 persons (or 28·00 per cent) were convicted against 7,827 persons (or 27·9 per cent) in the preceding year and 20,283 persons (or 69·0 per cent) were acquitted or discharged as against 19,435 persons (or 69·3 per cent) in the year 1926-27. The results of trials before Magistrates of offences against person and property and under local and special laws (excepting sessions cases), as compared with the preceding year, were as follows:—

Serial number	Item	Number of persons							
		For trial		Convicted		Acquitted or discharged		Awaiting trial including those committed for trial, dead or escaped	
		1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
1	Tried by Magistrates, excepting sessions cases.	35,148	37,290	7,794 27·5 p.c.	8,264	19,316 69·0 p.c.	20,186	7,697	8,279
	(*a*) Stipendiary Magistrates ...	...	...	...	4,095 21 p.c.	...	13,630 75 p.c.	...	...
	(*b*) Bench Magistrates	...	...	...	4,169 36 p.c.	...	6,556 58 p.c.	...	...
2	For offences under the Indian Penal Code—								
	(*a*) Affecting Human Body ...	11,647	12,235	736 7·6 p.c.	673 6·7 p.c.	8,690 90·8 p.c.	9,252 92·8 p.c.	2,221	2,292
	(*b*) Affecting property	8,683	9,213	1,937 22·3 p.c.	2,064 30·0 p.c.	4,457 51·3 p.c.	4,699 68·0 p.c.	2,289	2,419
3	For offences under Special and Local Laws.	7,508	8,438	4,411 58·7 p.c.	4,954 69·0 p.c.	1,623 21·6 p.c	1,723 23·0 p.c.	1,474	1,269

66. Of the persons convicted, the convictions of 1,000 persons (25 per cent) in the stipendiary Magistrates' courts and 1,950 (46 per cent) in the Bench courts were on summary trial. The percentage was on the whole 36 against 32 in the

year previous. The number of persons awaiting trial (before Magistrates) at the end of the year increased from 7,181 to 7,896, due to the increase of over 2,000 in the number of persons under trial during the year under report. The average duration of cases in the courts of stipendiary magistrates was 50·3 days as compared with 49·7 in the year 1926-27, while in the Bench courts there was an improvement in the average duration from 45·1 days in the previous year to 38·5 in the year under report, contributed mainly by the Bench courts in the Bangalore division. The total number of persons accused of heinous offences and the number of cases in which they were involved were 2,361 and 1,989 as against 2,136 and 1,546 (revised figure) respectively in the previous year. Compared with the previous year's figures, there has been a noticeable fall in offences under rape (1 against 6), robbery (24 against 48), dacoity (1 against 4), and culpable homicide not amounting to murder (7 against 19), while that under grievous hurt has risen from 130 to 479.

Sessions Courts.

67. There were 7 cases involving 11 persons pending from the previous year in all the courts of sessions and 113 cases affecting 269 persons were received during the year making in all 120 cases involving 280 persons against 130 cases concerning 247 persons in the preceding year. Three of these cases against 5 persons were split up and treated separately as 6 cases. Of these, 109 cases concerning 206 persons (against 123 cases concerning 236 persons in the previous year) including 3 cases involving 8 persons referred to the Chief Court under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, were disposed of, leaving 14 cases affecting 49 persons pending at the close of the year.

68. The cases of 97 persons ended in acquittal and of 131 in conviction. There was a reduction in the average duration of sessions cases from 39·3 in 1926-27 to 36·4 days in the year under report.

69. The number of cases tried by jury was 21 against 22 in the previous year and the judges agreed with the verdict of the jury wholly in 18 cases and partly in one case; in the remaining two cases the judges wholly disapproved of the verdict. These three cases were referred to the Chief Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The judges agreed with the assessors in 66 out of 80 cases tried with their aid and differred from one or more assessors in the remaining cases.

Appeals to Courts other than the Chief Court.

70. The appellate courts other than the Chief Court had to deal with the appeals of 1,185 persons. The appeals of 596 persons were before Magistrates and those of 589 persons were before Sessions Judges. The Magistrates disposed of the appeals of 540 persons and the Sessions Judges of 412 persons. There was a fall in the duration of appeals in the courts of Sessions Judges from 48·1 to 33·3 days; but in regard to the courts of Magistrates the average duration showed a slight increase being 31·0 days against 29·7 in the previous year.

Appeals to the Chief Court.

71. The number of regular appeals filed before the Chief Court was 93 (against 131 in the previous year) of which 85 were filed by accused persons against their convictions and 8 by Government from orders of acquittal. Of the former, 9 were transferred to the court of the Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division. Including 27 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 111 appeals as against 119 in the previous year. The number disposed of was 92, being the same as in the preceding year. The disposals during the year included 13 Government appeals, in six of which involving eight persons the decisions of the lower courts were upheld, in three concerning three persons they were reversed, in three involving three persons fresh trial was ordered and one appeal affecting one person was rejected. Out of appeals preferred by persons convicted, 79 were disposed of. In 29 appeals involving 37 persons the convictions were upheld; in 21 relating to 30 persons they were reduced or altered; in 17 affecting 23 persons they were reversed; in two pertaining to two persons new trials were ordered. Nine appeals concerning ten persons were rejected and in one appeal the appellant died. On the whole, in 46 appeals (or 50 per cent) the decisions of the lower courts were interfered with and 19 appeals affecting 38 persons were left pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of rose from 51·75 days in 1926-27 to 77·27 days during the year under report, the rise being attributed to the disposal of a larger number of old appeals than in the previous year.

Reference, Revision and Miscellaneous proceedings.

72. Under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 4 cases affecting 8 persons were submitted to the Chief Court for confirmation of the sentences of death passed upon the accused persons Of these, three cases involving seven persons were disposed of, leaving one case concerning one person pending at the close of the year. Of the cases disposed of, the sentence of death was confirmed in one case affecting one person and in the remaining two cases affecting six persons the sentences of death were commuted into those of transportation for life. One person, in whose case the sentence of death was confirmed by the Chief Court, submitted his memorial to His Highness the Maharaja for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy; the memorial was rejected. In the matter of references under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, there were for disposal three cases involving eight persons. One case relating to two persons was disposed of and two cases involving six persons were left pending at the close of the year. Including 7 cases affecting 20 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal by the Chief Court 69 cases of revision pertaining to 108 persons as against 28 cases concerning 68 persons in the previous year. Out of these, 62 cases were referred to the Chief Court by District Magistrates and two cases by Sessions Judges, and in the remaining five cases the records were called for by the Chief Court. Out of the total number of cases for disposal, 50 involving 83 persons were disposed of, leaving 19 cases affecting 25 persons pending at the close of the year. With 125 petitions for revision, at the instance of parties, pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 405 petitions involving 802 persons as against 382 revision petitions relating to 707 persons in the preceding year. Of these, 275 petitions concerning 546 persons were disposed of during the year. In addition to these, the Chief Court had to deal with 110 petitions, of which 105 were disposed of during the year under report. In exercise of the powers of revision, Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had to deal with cases of 655 persons and of these, the cases of 183 persons were pending at the end of the year. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings before the Courts was 2,940 concerning 4,133 persons, as against 2,468 proceedings affecting 3,662 persons in the previous year. Cases concerning 3,370 persons were disposed of, besides 307 applications for transfer. Miscellaneous proceedings concerning 763 persons were left pending at the end of the year.

Punishments.

73. Eight persons were sentenced to death during the year under report. There was an increase in the number of persons sentenced to transportation for life, being 18 against 5 in the previous year. The number of persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment (of 15 days and under) decreased from 729 in 1926-27 to 662 during the year under report. The number of persons dealt with under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 159 as against 82 in the year previous and the number imprisoned in default of furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour was three against the same number in the previous year.

74. The number of persons fined was 6,142 against 6,162 in the preceding year. Out of the amount of Rs. 46,912 imposed as fine during the year, a sum of Rs. 39,518 was realised against Rs. 42,977 in the previous year. The amount of compensation paid to complainants was Rs. 2,516 against Rs. 1,432 in 1926-27. Of the juvenile offenders dealt with in the several districts, 55 were whipped, 2 were admonished, 24 were fined, 43 were imprisoned and 21 were dealt with under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The largest number of juvenile offenders dealt with was in the Kolar district (78), while no juvenile offenders were dealt with in the district of Chitaldrug.

Witnesses.

75. Of the 43,947 witnesses who were examined in the Courts of Magistrates, no one was detained for over three days in any of the courts, except four out of 43 witnesses examined by the Special Magistrate in the Palace Treasury Defalcation Case at Mysore. The amount of travelling allowances and batta paid to witnesses was Rs. 2,257 against Rs. 1,275 in the preceding year. The total number of witnesses examined in sessions cases was 1,094 as against 1,376 in 1926-27. The amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to them was Rs. 3,063 against Rs. 2,618 in the year previous.

European British Subjects.

76. Two European British Subjects belonging to the Kolar district were prosecuted before the Justices of the Peace in Mysore. The case against one of them was pending at the close of the year.

77. The Chief Judge inspected 12 Criminal courts including the courts of eight First Class Magistrates. Justices Messrs. D. K. Rama Rao and G. Sreenivasa Iyer each inspected four courts and Mr. Justice M. Ramachandra Rao inspected two Courts. The District Magistrates except those of Kolar, Mysore and Chitaldrug inspected all the courts in their districts. Inspections.

78. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 78,393 and Rs. 2,11,827 against Rs. 78,207 and Rs. 2,05,096 respectively in the preceding year. Finance.

79. The appellate jurisdiction conferred on the Chief Court in Government Notification No. 227, dated 6th September 1890 to hear and decide all such appeals as are allowed by law to a court of session was withdrawn from 1st December 1927, since which date appeals from the decisions of the First Class Magistrates in the Bangalore Division are filed instead in the Session Judge's Court at Bangalore. Orders were passed during the year issuing instructions in the matter of the investiture of special magistrates and other *ex-officio* magistrates with powers under the Breach of Contract Act. The Munsiff of Holenarsipur was as an experimental measure placed in charge of the Second Class Magistrate's Court at that station in addition to his Civil Judicial work as Munsiff. The Munsiff, Kolar Gold Fields, continued to exercise magisterial functions with respect to cases falling under the rules for the Special Sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area, issued under sections 34 and 35 of the Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906. The Court of the Second Class Magistrate at Shimoga continued to itinerate to Tirthahalli once a fortnight for the trial of second and third class cases arising in that taluk as heretofore. The Special Second Class Magistrate, Madhugiri, was directed to hold his court at Pavagada for a week every month since April 1928 for the trial of second and third class cases arising in that taluk. The question of extending the scheme of itineration to other places was under the consideration of the Chief Court at the end of the year. The cadres of Civil Judges and Magistrates were amalgamated during the year after reserving certain places for the Civil servants and the Officers were re-allocated in the new cadre. General.

(vi) Civil Justice.

80. The appointment of a fourth judge in the Chief Court was sanctioned for one year with effect from 14th October 1927 with a view to expedite the disposal of a large number of appeals pending in the Chief Court, some of which could not be heard by the Benches, that could be formed of the other judges of the Court, as they had dealt with them in the lower courts. In order to deal with some regular appeals pending in the Chief Court which had to be heard by a division bench of two judges but which none of the three of the existing judges could form for reasons similar to those given above, the appointment of an additional judge was also sanctioned in the Chief Court for a month. The appellate jurisdiction conferred on the Chief Court in Notification No. 227 dated 6th September 1890 was withdrawn with effect from 1st December 1927, as a result of which all appeals, of the value of Rs. 3,000 and below, against the decisions of the Munsiffs and the Subordinate Judge in the Bangalore Division are being entertained by the District Judge, Bangalore, from 1st December 1927 instead of by the Chief Court as heretofore. A Court of Small Causes was established permanently at Bangalore for the trial of suits of a small cause nature up to a pecuniary limit of Rs. 300 arising within the Bangalore city and the taluks of Bangalore, Anekal, Hoskote and Nelamangala. The additional Munsiffs' Courts at Bangalore and Mysore were transferred to Closepet and Mandya respectively and a Munsiff's Court was permanently established at Hunsur. The additional Subordinate Judge's Court at Mysore was ordered to be continued for a period of two years from 14th October 1927 and was invested with jurisdiction to try small cause suits not exceeding Rs. 300 in value. An additional Subordinate Judge's Court was established for a period of one year and was ordered to work at Shimoga in the first instance. The term of the court has since been extended by one year. Three additional Munsiffs' Courts were sanctioned for a period of one year, out of which two courts ceased to work before the close of the year. There were thus in existence on the last day of the year three District Judges' Courts, five Subordinate Judges' Courts (including two temporary courts, one at Number and jurisdiction of courts.

Mysore and one at Shimoga) one Small Cause Court and twenty-five Munsiffs' Courts (including one temporary court working at present at Sagar).

Original work.

81. The total number of suits instituted during the year was 43,646 inclusive of 3,814 suits transferred from Court to Court owing to the readjustment of jurisdiction consequent on the establishment of new courts. The actual institutions were therefore 39,832 as against 37,239 in the previous year. This works out to one suit for every 147 persons of the population against 157 persons in the preceding year. Of these, 40,069 were suits for money or moveable property and 3,577 were title and other suits. The aggregate value of the suits, ordinary and small cause, was Rs. 97,36,554 as against Rs. 79,28,507 in the year previous, the average value of a suit being Rs. 226 against Rs. 216 in the preceding year. Out of 17,193 suits pending from the previous year, 1,137 suits, which were transferred by reason of readjustment of jurisdiction, were treated as fresh institutions in the courts receiving them. The remaining 16,056 suits were pending at the beginning of the year and 43,646 suits were instituted during the year and 1,097 suits were refiled and remanded making in all 60,799 suits. Excluding 2,645 suits transferred or retransferred between courts, the total number of suits that had to be disposed of was 58,154 (as against 55,567 in the preceding year), of which 28,746 were ordinary suits and 29,408 were small causes. The number of suits (ordinary and small cause) disposed of was 39,259 valued at Rs. 75,80,969 against 38,374 suits valued at Rs. 76,36,525 in the preceding year. The number of ordinary suits disposed of during the year was 16,389 as against 15,978 in the preceding year. Of these, 282 or 1·7 per cent were disposed of without trial, 11,044 or 67·3 per cent without contest and 5,345 or 32·6 per cent after contest. The number of small cause suits disposed of was 22,870 against 22,390 in the preceding year. Of these, 68 or 1·6 per cent were disposed of without trial, 19,000 or 83·0 without contest and 3,870 or 16·0 per cent after contest. In the case of ordinary suits the percentages of disposals were the same or almost the same as in the previous year. In respect of small causes, the percentage of contested disposals rose from 14·4 in the previous year to 16·9 in the year under report, while that of disposals without trial decreased from 2·1 to 1·6. The average duration of all the suits disposed of during the year was 162·29 days against 158 26 in the year 1926-27. The average duration of contested ordinary suits was 515 5 days against 551·6 in 1926-27 and that of contested small causes 228·1 days against 267·2, while that of contested suits of both kinds taken together was 394·84 days against 442·8 days. This satisfactory fall in the average duration of contested cases may be attributed to the establishment of the additional courts to dispose of old pending cases.

82. The statistics in regard to the disposal of old cases clearly indicate that greater attention was paid to the disposal of old cases and that during the year under report out of 1,724 original suits of 1924-25 and previous years, 932 or 54 per cent and out of 163 small cause suits pertaining to the same period, 146 or 89 per cent were disposed of during the year; the disposals were on the whole satisfactory. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 18,895 (against 17,193 in the previous year) consisting of 12,357 ordinary suits and 6,538 small causes.

Miscellaneous cases.

83. Including 4,627 cases pending from the previous year, there were during the year 13,512 for disposal against 13,098 in 1926-27. Of these, 1,266 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 2,938 for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 201 for review of judgment, 457 for permission to sue in *forma pauperis* and the remaining 8,650 related to other matters. The number of miscellaneous cases disposed of was 8,740 (against 8,471 in the preceding year), leaving 4,772 cases pending at the close of the year as against 4,627 at the end of the previous year.

Village courts.

84. There were 186 village courts at the end of the year as against 177 at the close of the year 1926-27, of which the number of courts which actually worked during the year was 117 against 126 in 1926-27.

Appellate Jurisdiction.
(a) Subordinate Judges' and District Judges' Courts.

85. The number of regular appeals filed or received by transfer during the year in the Courts of the District Judges was 650 of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,18,866 (against 438 appeals of the value of Rs. 1,39,479 in the year 1926-27). With 415 appeals pending from the previous year, and exclusive of 179 transferred, the total number for disposal in the District Judges' Courts was 886 against 921 in the preceding year. The number of appeals disposed of was 256 against 247 in the preceding year, leaving 630 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals

received by transfer in the courts of Subordinate Judges was 569 against 309 in 1926-27, the increase being due to the fact that the Subordinate Judge of Bangalore was entrusted with appellate work from 14th October 1927. With 249 appeals pending from the previous year (excluding 21 appeals transferred), there were 818 appeals for disposal. Of this number, 377 appeals were disposed of leaving 441 pending at the end of the year. There was some increase noticeable in the disposals during the year both by District Judges and by Subordinate Judges. While the average duration of appeals in the Courts of District Judges was 337·98 days against 331·87 days in the year previous, the average duration in the Subordinate Judges' Courts increased from 337·84 days to 643·76 days during the year under report. This abnormal rise in duration was mostly contributed by the two Subordinate Judges' Courts at Shimoga which had to deal with a number of old appeals dating back to the year 1922-23. There were for disposal during the year 283 miscellaneous appeals arising out of execution and miscellaneous proceedings and 117 of these were disposed of, leaving 166 appeals pending at the end of the year.

86. There were 288 sittings of the Chief Court during the year (including two full bench sittings and 6 special bench sittings) against 226 in the preceding year. Appeals filed during the year consisted of 178 first appeals, 173 second appeals and 56 miscellaneous appeals against 313, 155 and 109 respectively in the preceding year, the fall in the number of appeals filed being due to the withdrawal of the appellate jurisdiction conferred on the Chief Court referred to in paragraph 80 *supra* and the consequent revival of the appellate jurisdiction of the District Court at Bangalore. Including 857 first appeals, 182 second appeals along with 2 other cases refiled and 45 miscellaneous appeals pending at the beginning of the year, there were 1,035 first appeals, 357 second appeals and 101 miscellaneous appeals as against 1,037, 335 and 149 respectively in the year previous. The disposals during the year consisted of 372 first appeals valued at Rs. 8,15,369; 203 second appeals of the value of Rs, 66,554 and 84 miscellaneous appeals as against 180 first appeals (valued at Rs. 1,85,424), 153 second appeals (valued at Rs. 42,771) and 104 miscellaneous appeals disposed of during the preceding year. The number of appeals left pending at the close of the year was 663 first, 154 second and 17 miscellaneous, appeals. In addition to these, the Chief Court had to deal with 586 civil petitions and civil revision petitions (including 167 of the previous year) and also 10 civil referred cases under the Mysore Income-tax Regulation (including six references of the preceding year). Of these, 331 petitions and 3 referred cases were disposed of, leaving 255 petitions and 7 referred cases pending at the close of the year. The general average duration of first appeals disposed of was 850·06 days and of second appeals 381·00 days as against 647·48 and 273·67 days respectively in the previous year. The rise in the average duration is due to the disposal almost entirely of old cases in regard to first appeals and a larger disposal of old cases in regard to second appeals than in the preceding year. (b) Chief Court.

87. Including 406 applications pending from the previous year, there were for disposal during the year 951 applications (against 849 in 1926-27) for declaration of insolvency. Of these, 265 were granted and 21 rejected; 258 were withdrawn or transferred and 407 were pending at the close of the year. The gross realisations from the assets of insolvents were Rs. 22,064-12-5 against Rs. 23,174-11-9 in the preceding year and the amount paid to creditors was Rs. 25,952-0-8 against Rs. 20,915-5-2 in the preceding year. Insolvency.

88. Inclusive of 29,317 applications pending from the previous year, there were for disposal during the year 80,527 applications for execution of decrees as against 71,480 in 1926-27. Of these, 50,676 were disposed of, leaving 29,851 applications pending at the close of the year. The percentage of applications that proved wholly infructuous was 52·2 against 58·9 in the previous year. Immovable property was sold in 2,800 cases and movables in 358 cases. Out of 1,704 persons arrested, 216 were actually imprisoned. The amount realised in execution proceedings was Rs. 26,16,145-3-6 against Rs. 26,99,048-2-7 in the previous year. Execution of decrees.

89. The number of processes issued during the year was 247,106 against 233,611 in the preceding year. There was a corresponding increase in the receipts also which rose from Rs. 1,50,173-11-0 in 1926-27 to Rs. 1,78,781-12-0 during the year under report. The charges were Rs. 1,15,791-7-0 against Rs. 1,09,959-13-4 in the previous year, showing a net saving of Rs. 62,990-5-0 against Rs. 40,213-13-8 Processes.

in 1926-27. The average percentage of personal service of processes other than warrants was 71·8 against 70·8 in the preceding year, while that of the execution of warrants was 81·8 against 77·5 in the year 1926-27.

Inspections.

90. The Chief Judge and the other Judges of the Chief Court inspected 31 courts consisting of those of all the District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs including the Small Cause Court at Bangalore. All the Subordinate Civil Courts except five were inspected by the District Judges of the respective divisions.

Finance.

91. The total receipts of the Judicial Department (Civil) including the Chief Court were Rs. 12,22,796 against Rs. 10,74,441 in the preceding year. The charges were Rs. 7,25,803 against Rs. 6,48,328 in the year 1926-27. There was thus a net saving of Rs. 4,96,993 in the working of the department against Rs. 4,26,113 in the previous year.

General.

92. The work of law reporting was kept up to date and the size of the report was increased. The Chief Court Library continued to be maintained in an efficient condition as also the libraries of the subordinate courts. The number of advocates on the roll at the close of the year was 435, including 34 newly enrolled. There were 39 enrolments of pleaders under the revised Regulation and certificates of 242 pleaders of the first grade and 150 of the second grade were renewed during the year, the total number of first and second grade pleaders being respectively 281 and 150 on the last day of the year. With a view to scrutinise more effectively the work of the subordinate courts, certain periodical returns were newly prescribed by the Chief Court during the year. Orders were passed during the year revising the ministerial establishment of the Civil Courts, including the Chief Court, and the process establishment of the Civil Courts.

(vii) Prisons.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1927.)

Accommodation.

93. There were two jails and 79 lock-ups in the State at the close of the year, a new lock-up having been established at Kalasa in the Kadur district during the year for the incarceration of convicted and under-trial prisoners relating to the local Bench Magistrate's Court. Accommodation was available in the two jails for 1,226 prisoners of all classes, the Bangalore Central Jail accommodating 844, while the Mysore Jail accommodated 382. The maximum population on any one day was 693 in the Bangalore Central Jail and 208 in the Mysore Jail. The daily average number in both the jails was 775·51 against 919·96 in the previous year.

Prisoners of all classes.

94. On the 1st of January 1927, there were 1,046 prisoners of all classes in the jails and lock-ups in the State, 6,247 were admitted during the year and 6,371 were discharged from all causes, thus leaving 922 prisoners at the close of the year. The daily average population of the jails and lock-ups was 889·65 against 1,104·6 in the preceding year.

Convicts.

95. At the beginning of the year there were 895 convicts in the jails and lock-ups, 2,567 were imprisoned during the year and 653 were received by transfer, thus bringing the total to 4,064. Of these, 719 were transferred to other jails, 2,636 were released, one escaped from the lock-up, one was surrendered to the British authorities and 7 died, leaving 700 convicts at the close of the year. The daily average number of convicts in the jails and lock-ups was 722·94 against 881·82 in the year previous. Of the new admissions, 2,380 were males and 187 females, comprising 2,107 Hindus (including Sikhs), 198 Mahomedans, 2 Buddhists, 201 Christians and 59 of other classes. The majority (2,024) of the newly admitted convicts were as usual illiterate and the rest (543) were literate. Three hundred and seventy-seven or 14·79 per cent of the admissions had previous convictions. Admissions of youthful offenders under 15 years of age numbered 75 against 74 in the previous year. Of the total admissions, 2,433 had been sentenced to short terms not exceeding one year's period, 826 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 7 to capital punishment and 9 to transportation for life. As in previous years, the offences of theft and other offences against property outnumbered all other causes of imprisonment.

Under-trials.

96. At the beginning of the year there were 188 under-trial prisoners in the jails and lock-ups, and 2,702 were received during the year, bringing the total to

2,890. Of these, 1,530 were released from all causes, 1,111 were convicted, 53 transferred, 3 died and one escaped, leaving 192 at the close of the year. The daily average number of under-trial prisoners was 151·53 and the average under-trial period of the accused was 19 days against 24 days in the preceding year.

Civil prisoners.

97. There were 239 Civil prisoners in the jails and lock-ups including the 14 remaining at the commencement of the year. Of these, 309 were discharged for various causes, leaving 30 at the close of the year. The daily average number during the year was 15·18 against 18·57 in the preceding year 1926.

Health and Condition of prisoners.

98. The health of the prisoners in the jails and lock-ups was on the whole satisfactory throughout the year. In all, 386 prisoners were admitted into hospitals during the year as against 489 in the previous year 1926. The total number of deaths among all classes of prisoners was 10 against 13 in the year previous. Out of 1,923 convicts released from the two jails, 440 had gained weight while 206 had lost weight and the remaining 1,277 had neither gained nor lost weight.

Conduct and Remission.

99. The number of convicts released under remission rules during the year under report was 398 against 257 in the previous year. In addition to this, 214 convicts were released on 8th August 1927 by special orders of Government on the occasion of the Celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja's Reign. The maximum remission earned by a convict in the Central Jail was 843 days and the maximum amount of gratuity earned by a convict in the said jail was Rs. 29-15-0. The average gratuity per head earned by released convicts works out to Rs. 0-14-2 as against Rs. 0-13-6 in the preceding year 1926. The number of prison offences recorded during the year in the two jails was 1,005 against 1,296 in the preceding year. Two convicts escaped during the year, one from outside the Bangalore Central Jail and the other from inside the Tumkur District lock-up. Both of them were however re-captured. The total number of convicts remaining uncaptured was 6 as at the end of the previous year.

Employment and Jail Manufactures.

100. Among the daily average number of 688 convicts in the jails, 650 or 94·48 per cent were available for work. Of these, 114 or 16·56 per cent were employed as prison officers, 129 or 19·84 per cent as prison servants and 147 or 22·60 per cent on manufactures. The main industries carried on in the jails were smithy, carpentry, gunny, carpet-making, kambli-making, cloth-weaving, rattan work, basket-making, tailors' work and dyeing. The subsidiary industry of hand-spinning by charka was discontinued as being unremunerative. The profits from jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 4,178 as against Rs. 5,246 in the preceding year. The average cash earnings per head of working convicts were Rs. 29-15-2 as against Rs. 25-15-6 in the year previous.

Finance.

101. The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and lock-ups in the State (excluding the cost of buildings, additions, alterations and repairs) was Rs. 1,49,389 against Rs. 1,50,947 in the preceding year. The gross average cost of maintenance per prisoner was Rs. 167-14-8 as against Rs. 136-11-6 in the previous year. After deducting the cash earnings, *viz.*, Rs. 22,188, the net cost was Rs. 1,27,201 against Rs. 1,30,907 in the preceding year, giving a net cost of Rs. 167-14-8 per head of average strength as against Rs. 118-9-1 in the year 1926.

General.

102. There were five religious instructors in the Bangalore Central Jail and two in the Mysore Jail for imparting religious and moral instruction to prisoners of different faiths and persuasions. As in the past, facilities were afforded for the performance of *bhajanas* and *harikathas* on Sundays for the benefit of the prisoners. There were two schools in the Bangalore Central Jail, one for teaching Kannada and the other, Urdu, with a strength of 44 and 29 respectively at the close of the year. The Inspector-General of Prisons inspected the two jails, six district lock-ups, one special lock-up and 54 taluk lock-ups, making a total of 63 out of 81 institutions. The District Magistrates inspected 51 lock-ups. The number of non-official visitors of the Bangalore Central Jail was raised from three to five and they visited the jail a number of times. The Mysore Jail was not visited by its non-official visitors during the year. A Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society was formed in January 1927 for the reclamation of prisoners and the institution is reported to have done some useful work during the year. A preliminary investigation was made in the study of juvenile prisoners of the Bangalore Central Jail with a view

in 1926-27. The average percentage of personal service of processes other than warrants was 71·8 against 70·8 in the preceding year, while that of the execution of warrants was 81·8 against 77·5 in the year 1926-27.

Inspections.

90. The Chief Judge and the other Judges of the Chief Court inspected 31 courts consisting of those of all the District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs including the Small Cause Court at Bangalore. All the Subordinate Civil Courts except five were inspected by the District Judges of the respective divisions.

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(vii) Prisons.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1927.)

Accommodation.

93. There were two jails and 79 lock-ups in the State at the close of the year, a new lock-up having been established at Kalasa in the Kadur district during the year for the incarceration of convicted and under-trial prisoners relating to the local Bench Magistrate's Court. Accommodation was available in the two jails for 1,226 prisoners of all classes, the Bangalore Central Jail accommodating 844, while the Mysore Jail accommodated 382. The maximum population on any one day was 693 in the Bangalore Central Jail and 208 in the Mysore Jail. The daily average number in both the jails was 775·51 against 919·96 in the previous year.

Prisoners of all classes.

94. On the 1st of January 1927, there were 1,046 prisoners of all classes in the jails and lock-ups in the State, 6,247 were admitted during the year and 6,371 were discharged from all causes, thus leaving 922 prisoners at the close of the year. The daily average population of the jails and lock-ups was 889·65 against 1,104·6 in the preceding year.

Convicts.

95. At the beginning of the year there were 895 convicts in the jails and lock-ups, 2,567 were imprisoned during the year and 653 were received by transfer, thus bringing the total to 4,064. Of these, 719 were transferred to other jails, 2,636 were released, one escaped from the lock-up, one was surrendered to the British authorities and 7 died, leaving 700 convicts at the close of the year. The daily average number of convicts in the jails and lock-ups was 722·94 against 881·82 in the year previous. Of the new admissions, 2,380 were males and 187 females, comprising 2,107 Hindus (including Sikhs), 198 Mahomedans, 2 Buddhists, 201 Christians and 59 of other classes. The majority (2,024) of the newly admitted convicts were as usual illiterate and the rest (543) were literate. Three hundred and seventy-seven or 14·79 per cent of the admissions had previous convictions. Admissions of youthful offenders under 15 years of age numbered 75 against 74 in the previous year. Of the total admissions, 2,433 had been sentenced to short terms not exceeding one year's period, 826 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 7 to capital punishment and 9 to transportation for life. As in previous years, the offences of theft and other offences against property outnumbered all other causes of imprisonment.

Under-trials.

96. At the beginning of the year there were 188 under-trial prisoners in the jails and lock-ups, and 2,702 were received during the year, bringing the total to

108. On account of the expiry of the terms of a large number of Municipal Councils during the year, general elections were held in the Municipalities concerned for reconstituting the councils for a further term of three years. Elections.

109. In the Bangalore City, there was as in the previous year a Municipal Commissioner. In the Municipalities of Shimoga, Davangere and Tiptur, Chief Officers were appointed, while in the Kolar town the post of Chief Officer was discontinued from 1st April 1928. The Municipal Council of Tiptur was permitted to elect a non-official President. Principal Officers.

110. Revised rules for the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents were issued during the year and the restrictions imposed under the old rules in respect of (1) official members not being permitted to vote at the elections and (2) the election being subject to the approval of Government were removed. The Minor Municipal Council taxation rules were amended so as to exempt hand-spun khadi from payment of octroi. Rules.

111. The income and expenditure of the Municipal Councils during the year amounted to Rs. 33,97,606 and Rs. 34,34,533 against Rs. 27,60,325 and Rs. 27,36,807 respectively in the previous year. Of the total income of Rs. 25,30,819 under service heads, 68 per cent was realised from Municipal rates and taxes, 20 per cent from municipal properties and powers apart from taxation and the rest from grants and other miscellaneous items. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 27,79,433 under service heads, 12 per cent was spent on general administration, 30 per cent on public works and 43 per cent on public health and convenience and the rest on other miscellaneous items. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 4-8-1 in the Bangalore city and Rs. 3-9-9 in the Mysore city. The average incidence of taxation in other Municipalities was Rs. 1-10-11. In the Mysore city the levy of drainage cess at one-half per cent of the annual letting value of the building subject to a minimum of annas eight and a maximum of Rs. 3 was brought into force. Finance.

112. Under the revised arrangement approved by the Government in the previous year, the Mysore City Municipal Council bore two-thirds of the maintenance charges of the water supply of the City, while, in the Bangalore City, the entire ordinary maintenance charges were paid by the Municipal Council. The water supply projects of Tumkur, Mudgere and Kadur town and the improvements of water works of Shimoga were completed and water was let out for public use in the pipes from 1st May 1928 in the Tumkur town. The drainage project of Arsikere at a cost of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned during the year. The provisions of sections 151A and 151B of the Municipal Regulation requiring licenses for establishment of factories and using of sirens or whistles operated by mechanical means or electricity for summoning or dismissing workmen in factories were extended to the Davangere Municipality. Water supply, Sanitation and Drainage.

113. For carrying out improvements in Town and Minor Municipalities in the year, a grant of one lakh of rupees was allotted among select Municipalities. The allotment was supplemented generally by the Municipal Councils concerned by an equal amount, the whole amount being earmarked for carrying out the improvements. Improvements of Town and Minor Municipalities.

114. The Bangalore City improvement work was carried out under the direction of the Municipal Council which was assisted by a City Improvement Committee constituted by the Council. The Committee consisted of 13 members and held 29 meetings during the year. A grant of Rs. 30,000 from the Government was received by the Municipal Council for the City Improvement work. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,63,537 of which Rs. 77,500 was on account of works, Rs. 72,000 on account of compensation for properties acquired and Rs. 14,037 on account of establishment. Bangalore City Improvements.

115. In the Mysore City there was as in the previous year a Trust Board constituted under the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation. The Board consisted of nine trustees of whom four were *ex-officio*, two were elected by the Mysore City Municipal Council and the rest were appointed by the Government. The Board met 12 times during the year and the average attendance at each meeting was 73·1 per cent. The income amounted to Rs. 2,02,154 of which the contribution from Government was one lakh. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,93,686 of which Rs. 25,134 were spent on acquisition of properties, Rs. 59,244 Mysore City Improvements.

on drainage and sanitary works and Rs. 34,549 on establishments. The number of properties acquired was 44. No fresh loans for building houses were sanctioned by the Board and out of the loans already granted a sum of only Rs. 2,061 was outstanding at the end of the year.

(x) Administration of District Funds.

(A) District Boards. Constitution.

116. There was for each District a Board constituted under the Mysore District Boards Regulation. The Kolar District Board had no jurisdiction over the Kolar Gold Fields area, for the special sanitation of which the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board constituted under the Mysore Mines Regulation continued as a separate Board.

117. Against the total sanctioned strength of 271 members, the eight District Boards had 270 members on their rolls on the last day of the year. Of these, 15 were *ex-officio*, 184 were elected and the remaining 71 members were nominated by the Government. Forty-three meetings were held in all by the Boards none of whom failed to hold the prescribed number of four meetings. The average attendance at the meetings was 1·8 officials and 24·6 non-officials or 26·4 for an average strength of 33·9 members. The District Boards of Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan continued to have elected Presidents while for the other District Boards the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned was *ex-officio* President.

Finances of District Boards.

118. The income and expenditure of the District Boards amounted to Rs. 34,00,534 and Rs. 37,07,969 against Rs. 34,41,322 and Rs. 29,30,687 respectively in the previous year. The ordinary income under service heads amounted to Rs. 13,33,676 of which 67 per cent was derived from the contribution of local cess, 6 per cent from tolls and ferries and the rest from other miscellaneous sources. The ordinary expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 14,28,459 of which 57 per cent was on maintenance of communications and other public works, 9 per cent on general administration, 31 per cent on public health, safety and convenience and the rest on other miscellaneous items. In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Toll-gate Committee approved by Government, District Boards took action to establish additional toll-gates during the year. The levy of education cess became compulsory under the Mysore District Boards Regulation and the cess was for the first time imposed at the rate of 6 pies in the rupee in the Kolar district wherein it was not being levied till the end of the previous year. Railway cess was levied in all the districts except Bangalore and Hassan and the rate of the cess in the Kolar district was reduced from 6 to 3 pies in the rupee. The terms offered by the Government for the resumption of the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway were accepted by the District Board of Shimoga. The Railway is treated as a Government concern and the liability for the loan raised by the District Board has been taken up by the Government. The District Board paid to the Government a sum of Rs. 4,21,096 being the accumulated Railway cess in the district and they have agreed to place the Railway cess proceeds for 25 years at the disposal of the Government to facilitate the construction of the line and recoup the loss in working the line.

(B) Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

119. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board consisted of 18 members of whom 7 were officials and 11 non-officials. Of the latter, 7 were nominated by the Mining Board and approved by Government and 3 were elected by rate-payers. Six ordinary meetings and one special meeting were held and the average attendance was 6·1 officials and 8·4 non-officials. The income and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,10,686 and Rs.1,10,601 against Rs. 1,15,363 and Rs. 1,11,725 respectively in the previous year.

(C) Village Panchayets.

120. The Village Panchayet scheme which was partially introduced in the previous year was brought into operation during the year. The number of village panchayets and hamlets constituted up to the end of the year under report were, respectively, 8,863 and 240; and 575 village panchayets exercised the privilege of electing their own chairmen and for 8,144 panchayets chairmen were appointed by the Deputy Commissioners. The levy of mohatarfa taxes was abolished in all the villages (Government, inam and jahgir) of the State. As many as 7,910 Panchayets took action to levy obligatory taxes under section 36 of the Mysore Village

Panchayet Regulation and 430 Panchayets have agreed to levy optional taxes under section 37 of the Regulation. People in more than 2,876 villages agreed to contribute weekly labour for the improvement of their villages. A sum of Rs. 1,62,000 was provided in the State budget for rural reconstruction work and a major portion of it was spent for this purpose. The temporary staff of Village Panchayet Inspectors was continued during the year.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND RAINFALL.

(i) Season and Rainfall.

1. The rainfall for the calendar year 1927 was less than that of the previous year, except in the Kadur district and it was also less than the normal average calculated up to the year 1920. The district of Chitaldrug had less that 20 inches of rainfall during the calendar year 1927. The rainfall during the official year 1927-28 was slightly more than that of the previous year except in Mysore, Hassan, and Kadur districts. The average rainfall for the whole State for the calendar year 1927 as well as for the official year 1927-28 was less than the normal average calculated up to the year 1920. The *mungar* rains were timely and well distributed in Tumkur, Shimoga, Kadur and Mysore districts, while they were not so good in the remaining four districts. The *hingar* rains were not sufficient in parts of Tumkur, Shimoga, Kadur, Mysore and Hassan districts. Both the *hingar* and *mungar* rains commenced late in the Chitaldrug district and they did not much benefit the agricultural classess.

2. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

Districts	South-West Monsoon		North-East Monsoon		Total	
	April 1927 to September 1927	Average	October 1927 to March 1928	Average	April 1927 to March 1928	Average
Bangalore ...	23·4	21·9	4·4	9·1	27·8	31·0
Kolar ...	20·7	19·3	7·9	8·9	28·6	28·2
Tumkur ...	18·2	18·3	4·0	7·8	22·2	26·1
Mysore ...	15·9	18·5	7·1	9·6	23·0	28·1
Hassan ...	30·9	28·7	6·9	10·0	37·8	38·7
Shimoga ...	46·0	49·4	6·8	7·6	52·8	57·0
Kadur ...	69·7	63·2	7·3	10·3	77·0	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	7·8	15·4	5·1	6·6	12·9	22·0
State ...	27·7	27·4	6·2	8·7	33·9	36·1

3. The maximum rainfall recorded for the whole year (1st July 1927 to 30th June 1928) was 329·09 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga district and the lowest total recorded during the year was 8·18 inches at Parasurampur in the Chitaldrug district. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was at the Byrapur estate in the Kadur district where 13·30 inches of rain were recorded on the 9th August 1927.

4. The following statement shows the average outturn (in annas) of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Serial No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse-gram		Cholam		Sugar-cane	
		1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
1	Bangalore	6·80	6·80	8·70	8·70	5·00	6·00	8·00	4·00	8·00	8·00
2	Kolar	7·00	8·00	10·00	8·00	5·00	6·00	9·00	6·00	10·00	10·64
3	Tumkur	8·50	8·40	7·50	6·40	3·80	4·40	5·80	5·40	8·00	9·50
4	Mysore	9·84	9·10	8·69	7·00	7·69	7·00	8·00	8·00	8·30	8·00
5	Hassan	10·20	9·00	9·00	8·00	4·10	5·10	7·10	7·00	9·10	11·00
6	Shimoga	11·33	11·00	8·22	9·22	5·44	7·28	5·66	8·75	10·22	10·22
7	Kadur	9·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	9·00	11·00	13·00
8	Chitaldrug	7·50	7·25	8·12	7·25	6·75	6·50	8·50	7·00	6·50	6·75
	Average for the State ...	8·77	8·82	8·65	8·07	5·72	6·41	7·63	6·89	8·89	9·64

5. The average yield under paddy varied from 6·80 annas in Bangalore district to 11 annas in Shimoga and Kadur districts and that of ragi from 6·40 annas in the Tumkur district to 10 annas in the Kadur district. The outturn under horsegram and sugar-cane was generally more than that of the preceding year in all the districts, the highest yield under sugarcane, namely 13 annas, being in the Kadur district. The yield under horsegram was more than 8 annas only in the Kadur district. A sixteen anna crop is reported to have been realised in the following taluks with respect to the crops noted against them :—

Paddy—Kadur, Mudgere.
Ragi—Mudgere, Kankanhalli.
Sugarcane—Mudgere, Narasimharajapur, Nelamangala and Chikballapur.

On the whole, the outturn of crops during the year cannot be considered to be satisfactory.

(ii) Agriculture.

Area cropped.

6. The total area cropped during the year under report was 6,457,389 acres as against 6,428,714 acres during the preceding year, showing an increase of 28,625 acres. The following statement exhibits the extent of lands under some of the principal crops as compared with the preceding year:—

Nature of crop	1926-27	1927-28	Difference
1. Paddy	698,741	704,347	+5,606 or+ ·79
2. Ragi	2,327,438	2,298,513	—28,925 or—1·25
3. Horsegram	703,656	692,644	—11,012 or—1·58
4. Cholam	643,283	699,133	+ 55,850 or +7·98
5. Sugarcane	35,844	33,880	—1,964 or—5·79
6. Cotton	96,722	81,130	—15,592 or—18·00

7. Taking the consolidated figures for the whole State into consideration, there was an increase in the areas cultivated under paddy and cholam only, the increase in the case of the latter crop being 7·98 per cent.

Botanical Section.

8. The plant breeding and selection work done in the Botanical section was confined, as in the previous year, mainly to hain ragi, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut. Good practical results from the breeding work already undertaken are noticeable in the high-yielding varieties of hain ragi, cotton and sugarcane widely distributed in the State and one new variety of groundnut which is under fairly extensive field trial. Three selections of hain ragi including Hebbal 22 tested over a series of years have proved high-yielding. The breeding work on sugarcane has provided a variety (H. M. 544) which is now being extensively grown in the State. Another variety (H. M. 320) which has proved a higher yielder is being introduced, though rather slowly. The area under groundnuts has during the past ten years increased from about 77,000 to 250,000 acres, largely due to introduction of the short season varieties such as Spanish and small Japan. These bunch types while yielding considerably less than the spreading types take from a month to six weeks less time to mature and thus permit of a second crop being raised in the same growing season. They are found to require less labour and give a higher net return. As a result of several years' work of selection, one variety of cotton, selection 69, is being successfully introduced in the sannahatti (kumpta) area. An attempt was made in the direction of organising cotton seed supply by having seed from selected fields of sannahatti strain 69 ginned under departmental supervision. Over 2,000 maunds of pure seed sufficient for an extent of nearly 15,000 acres were thus prepared during the year.

Chemical Section.

9. The experiments conducted in the Central Laboratory and those on the various Government farms and holdings of private cultivators were intended to determine the manurial requirements of important soil types and crops. A series of pot experiments were made during the year under report in a red soil, rather gravelly in nature, with reference to ragi and jola and on black soil in regard to cotton. As in the past, both the crops (ragi and jola) responded well when all the three plant

foods, *viz.*, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash were simultaneously applied, while cotton on black soils responded very well to phosphates. Having regard to previous experience, cylinder experiments were carried on during the year, using cylinders of reduced depth. Two series of experiments in stiff clay soil related to the manurial requirements of paddy and the trial of a few paddy mixtures. Paddy was found to respond to nitrogen as well as phosphoric acid and a mixture of sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate was found best suited to heavy clay soils. The highest yield of paddy under the application of these plant foods was estimated at 3,200 seers per acre. Whether similar results could be obtained on a large scale without extra cost has yet to be determined. A few preliminary experiments were conducted with ragi on red soil. Definite results could not be ascertained as three more crops have to be harvested. A new series of field experiments with areca was started in 1926 on the Marthur Farm, but, owing to prolonged drought, the yield obtained was found to be poor. In regard to experiments with coffee on the Balehonnur Farm, full effects of the manures applied are not perceptible yet and more data are required to draw proper conclusions. The work on the use of artificial manures on a large scale for paddy done on some private lands near Hampapur indicated that the yield per acre gradually increased from 300 to 1,267 seers. The other work in progress in the section related to the feeding experiments undertaken at Royankere with a view to determine the best kind of feed required for draught animals and milch cows.

Mycological Section.

10. As in the past, the Mycological Section confined its attention to the investigation of diseases attacking a few important plants, such as arecanut, coffee and sandal. In regard to the areca koleroga, materials for spraying about 6,000 acres were stocked in the depots of the Department and an area of nearly 2,000 acres is estimated to have been sprayed during the year under report. A spray mixture cheaper than that previously used was introduced experimentally and was found to be equally effective. The *anaberoga* of the arecanut causes heavy losses, especially in the maidan parts, although the disease is not nearly so important as koleroga. Plans for a thorough and continuous study of the disease were made during the year and the study was actually commenced. An area of 500 acres was treated against koleroga (black rot) of coffee. The recent completion of the laboratory building on the coffee experimental station at Balehonnur has given opportunities of studying important diseases of coffee on the spot. Spraying to control the leaf disease of coffee is being fairly widely practised in the State and extensive experiments are being conducted in order to find out the most efficient methods. An additional Assistant was appointed during the year for the special investigation of the spike disease attacking sandal. The results of the work done so far indicate the presence of an intracellular body in the leaves and twigs of spiked sandal.

Entomological Section.

11. The most extensive campaign conducted during the year was against the insect pest kamblihula which attacks a large number of crops and it was carried out in about 200 villages in the Kolar district. The work against the inspect pest jola grasshopper was continued and bagging was done in several villages in the Chitaldrug district. The work in respect of the coffee borer also received much attention from the departmental staff. Although in regard to other pests such as the sugarcane borer, the avare pod borer and the citrus borer more or less effective measures have been devised by the department, the raiyats have not taken extensively to these measures. Work in connection with bee keeping was made possible through a grant from the Economic Conference and some promising results were obtained. Experiments in the control of cactus were carried out on a much larger scale than was possible in the previous year. The insect destructive to cactus was introduced into two localities and several bushes were killed though it was found not to spread fast enough. An insect survey of sandal was started during the year and some work was done in this respect.

Experimental Farms.

12. The work on the Hebbal Farm continued as in previous years to include experiments on the cultivation and manuring of ragi as well as the testing of selections made by the Botanical section. The employment of improved ploughs continued to give better results than those obtained with the help of the country plough. As regards the use of artificial manures for ragi, it is too early to form a definite opinion. Of the selections of the Botanical section tested on the Farm,

three strains of ragi (H 2, H. 40, and H. 77) gave the highest results. The yields of sugarcane indicated that two varieties (H. M. 320 and H. M. 553) deserve to be extensively tried as the yields were equal to or greater than that of the popular variety (H.M. 544), while their juice is somewhat richer than that of the latter. The results of paddy experiments largely confirmed those of previous years. The Marthur Farm originally established for the purpose of studying the koleroga of the arecanut has become an experimental Farm for the malnad of the Shimoga district and parts of the Kadur district. In addition to experiments on the manuring of arecanut carried out under the direction of the Chemical Section, work is proceeding on sugarcane, paddy, pepper and certain dryland crops. The manurial experiments on arecanut have shown that a complete fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash is required for the crop. The results of sugarcane experiments indicate that H.M. 544 cane is the best suited to malnad areas. Dhaincha as a green manure crop for paddy in malnad parts holds out a distinct promise. In regard to pepper, two Malabar varieties have been found to be better yielders than the local varieties. The Babbur Farm was established for two purposes, firstly to furnish an area where breeding work could be done on cotton and secondly to carry out experiments with regard to the improvement and the best utilisation of the markedly saline soils typical of the area commanded by the Vani Vilasa Sagara. As regards the first object, the development of sannahatti selection 69 has been referred to in paragraph 8 *supra*. Promising results have been obtained in regard to doddahatti (Dharwar American), the growth of which has however been confined to the irrigable area of the Farm. Owing to the steady diminution of water supply in the reservoir, studies of paddy and sugarcane cultivation on the Farm will have to be abandoned. A cocoanut garden of about seven acres was established on the Farm and manurial experiments thereon were started. The Nagenhalli Farm established for the purpose of investigating the agricultural problems of the channel areas of Mysore district is largely devoted to experiments in paddy and to a certain extent to those on sugarcane. The results of sugarcane experiments have not been of much value owing to the difficulty of water supply in the dry season and partly to the unsuitability of the soil. A variety of paddy known as Coimbatore G.E.B. No. 24 has been widely distributed in the channel tracts. It is estimated that on the whole 5,500 acres were brought under this variety of paddy, as a result of the trial on the Farm. The extensive series of paddy manurial experiments conducted indicate that, where a crop of green manure is grown, a combination of sulphate of ammonia (60 lbs. per acre) and superphosphate (320 lbs. per acre) gives the best net return, the increase in yield being between 40 and 50 per cent. Government passed orders during the year approving of a programme to be followed on the Coffee Experimental Farm at Balehonnur for the next twenty years. In order to secure the close co-operation of Coffee planters and obtain the benefit of their practical experience, an advisory committee was appointed, and it has since been enlarged so as to have two Indians and two Europeans thereon. The work relating to the construction of buildings did not progress rapidly owing to labour difficulties and certain alterations in the original plan of the building. The work done on the Farm so far has been of a preliminary nature, except that on the manuring of coffee and the control of certain diseases.

Demonstration work.

13. The district work of the Department consists mainly in the demonstration of improved implements, seeds and manures. While the depots of the Department distributed nearly 1,700 improved ploughs, the total sales including those by private agencies amounted to more than twice that number. The locally made sugarcane mills of the Nahan pattern continued to be popular and 129 such mills were sold as against 84 in the previous year. With the help of liberal subventions granted by District Boards, especially Mysore and Bangalore, a large number of demonstrations was held in the use of improved ploughs and cultivators. A good number of the Kolar mission, Mysore and Eureka ploughs were sold during the year as also a large number of spare parts and cultivators. In addition to the departmental tractor which was hired out in the Kadur district and which ploughed about 35 acres there, four privately owned tractors were in use mainly in the Shimoga, Bangalore and Chitaldrug districts. About 750 tons of artificial fertilizers, especially for sugarcane and paddy, were sold during the year. It was applied almost exclusively for raiyats' crops. District boards have done a good deal in

popularising the use of commercial fertilizers and implements. Co-operative societies also evinced interest in the stocking and sale of implements, seeds and manures.

Jaggery boiling demonstrations were conducted in about 92 places. The use of superphosphate as a clarifying agent was also demonstrated in some places and was appreciated by the jaggery boilers there. Ploughing demonstrations were held in 145 places. The advent of late rains having afforded ample facility for winter ploughing, a large demand arose for Kirloskar implements and in consequence about 558 ploughs of this variety were sold. The making of ensilage for fodder was further popularised during the year. A special Kannada pamphlet on the methods and advantages of ensilage was prepared and distributed free. The advantage of sunnhemp has been realised by some of the paddy growers, who are now raising the crop over an area of nearly 2,000 acres. To meet the demand for seed about 40 pallas were obtained for distribution during the year. The total sales from the Government Implement Depot amounted to Rs. 93,673 as against Rs. 75,179 in the preceding year. The outstandings of the Depot on the 30th June 1928 were Rs. 10,841 of which a sum of Rs. 9,768 was actually overdue.

Agricultural education.

14. The interest in agricultural education is on the increase and during the year under report schemes were sanctioned by Government for the starting of vernacular schools on the Nagenhalli Farm and at Ramakrishnapur. The Hebbal Agricultural School opened with 37 students, of whom 31 were scholarship-holders. Ten students sat for the diploma examination and 8 were declared eligible for the diploma and the remaining two were given school certificates. Twenty-eight new students were admitted during the year.

The Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala at Chikkanahalli had a total strength of 18 students. Five of these were from villages in the vicinity of Tumkur, for whom the District Board of Tumkur provided a sum of Rs. 200. The blacksmithy and carpentry classes were continued. Veterinary instruction was made part of the regular course of training and rope-making, basket-making and leather-stitching formed part of practical instruction.

The Ramakrishna Krishisala at Ramakrishnapur in the Anekal taluk ordered to be started during the year owes its establishment to the munificent gift, made by Mr. G. Venkataramaniah, of large landed properties and a sum of Rs. 10,000 in cash for the opening of a vernacular Agricultural School. The preliminary work done on the property so far consists of clearing jungle growth over 41 acres of land and making it fit for cultivation and in actually cultivating about 33 acres with hingar crops.

Live Stock.

15. The strength of the Hebbal Dairy Farm at the end of the year was 33 against 46 in the beginning and the milk yield for the year was 17,635·8 lbs. against 15,829·4 lbs. in the previous year. About 200 tons of green fodder were purchased and converted into ensilage as usual for the Dairy herd and farm bullocks. The number of private cows served by the breeding bulls maintained at the Dairy was 223 against 168 in the year 1926-27, indicating thereby the popularity of the bulls. The strength of the Hebbal Sheep Farm was 76 at the close of the year, as against 131 in the beginning. Six merino rams were imported from Australia and two of them died on the Farm and another at Kolar while in charge of the Sheep Breeders' Association there. The others are not thriving well. The strength of the sheep farm at Yalchihalli fell from 212 to 197. The usual cross-breeding work was continued. The number of cross-bred lambs born during the year was 61. The mortality on the Farm was the lowest on record being 24. The entire flock was free from external parasites and was dipped only once during the year. Demonstrations in dipping and machine shearing were held at the All-India Agricultural Exhibition at Mysore and in a few other places. The strength of the Babbur Sheep Farm was 91 at the end of the year. An outbreak of sheep-pox accounted for the heavy mortality during the year and the low condition of the animals that survived. The Sheep Breeders' Association at Kolar rose in membership from 141 to 155 during the year and had 5,558 sheep under its supervision. The special staff maintained by the Association clipped (by machinery) about 3,741 sheep and dipped 3,941 sheep. A quantity of 3,107 lbs. of wool was sold through the Association as against 926 lbs. in the previous year. The Association was awarded two gold

medals, one silver medal and certificates for its exhibits at the All-India Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Mysore and Madras and at the Kangundi Zamindari Live Stock Show.

16. Dr. L. C. Coleman, who was on furlough, took charge of the Department on the 30th January 1928. Of the publications of the department brought out directly or as contributions to recognised journals may be mentioned the following:— General.

(1) Improvement of the coffee industry.
(2) Large scale trial of artificial manures for paddy and sugarcane on private lands.
(3) Areca manurial experiments on the Marthur Farm.
(4) An illustrated circular on the rice grasshopper.
(5) Note on the occurrence of intracelluar bodies in the spike disease of sandal sent to America for publication.

17. The year was unfavourable for the expansion of the Silk industry. The area under mulberry showed a diminution of about 3,000 acres during the year under report, mainly due to unfavourable seasonal conditions. Consequently the activities of the Department were directed towards preventing further reduction in the area under mulberry cultivation and propaganda work aiming at the establishment of the industry on a firm basis was taken up in close co-operation with the local boards, the village panchayets and the co-operative societies. Possibilities of introducing sericulture in Honnali taluk and of extending it in Channagiri taluk were investigated and 60 cart loads of mulberry cuttings were supplied to raiyats to lay out new gardens. Departmental assistance in regard to planting, rearing, reeling and marketing was freely made available in all new areas as in the past. Steps were taken to raise demonstration mulberry topes on Government land and to encourage private sericulturists to raise topes on their own land. The revenue authorities have been requested to set apart certain select lands for the purpose of tope formation in Chamarajnagar, Nagamangala, Kunigal and Closepet taluks. To facilitate the supply of trees to sericulturists, free of cost, nurseries were prepared in the Government gardens at Mysore and Channapatna, where about 3,000 trees were raised and about 1,500 trees were supplied to raiyats from the farms at Mysore and Channapatna. Sericulture. Area under Mulberry.

18. As a result of the special efforts made in this direction, the Government grainages prepared 684,727 disease-free layings as against 512,664 in 1926-27. The number of selected seed rearers in Bidadi and Kunigal areas increased from 75 to 132 at the end of June 1928. They were supplied with about 66,510 disease-free layings free of cost and the rearers put on the market about 98 lakhs of seed cocoons which were purchased for seed by Government grainages and by private sericulturists. Two aided grainages were started towards the end of the year under report in the taluks of Chamarajnagar and Channapatna and supplied 2,115 layings under the direct supervision of the Department. Five sericultural co-operative societies were registered during the year, bringing the total number of such societies to twenty of which thirteen were working in full swing and the rest were engaged in preliminary work such as share collection. Seed supply.

19. The members of these societies prepared about 45,766 layings as against 31,990 in the previous year and put on the market 11,885 lbs. of cocoons valued at Rs. 6,874. An allotment of Rs. 12,000 was placed at the disposal of the Department for granting sericultural loans during the year and a sum of Rs. 7,725 was actually disbursed while recoveries effected towards instalments due from loan holders amounted to Rs. 2,464-8-5.

20. Ten students were trained in reeling technique in the Government Silk Filature at Mysore and 23 in reeling with the domestic unit in the classes conducted at Closepet and Siddlaghatta. Students of the Central Farms at Channapatna and Kolar were also given training in reeling with the domestic basin. The filature stopped work for about 3½ months for want of good reeling cocoons and during the period it worked, the production amounted to 3,040 lbs. of silk and 2,062 lbs. of silk waste. The filature could not be expanded by the addition of ten domestic basins on account of the unfavourable conditions of the Indian silk market. Filature.

Experimental and propaganda work.

21. The important silkworm breeding experiments in progress during the preceding year were continued in the Central Farms at Mysore and Channapatna. Certain manurial experiments were conducted in the mulberry gardens at Mysore and Channapatna ; and Japanese, Chinese and Phillippine varieties of mulberry were planted in the Government farms at Mysore, Channapatna and Kunigal. As a result of the labours of the special staff deputed for propaganda work, about one and half lakhs of disease-free layings were distributed to Village Panchayets and individual rearers. The District Boards evinced great interest in sericultural work in their districts by deputing deserving students for undergoing sericultural training in Government Farms, by distributing mulberry cuttings free of cost in places where mulberry cultivation was newly taken up and by supplying rearing appliances free of cost to poor and deserving raiyats. The Shimoga District Board agreed to provide funds for starting an experimental silk farm in the Honnali taluk. Money grants were given to Village Panchayets and sericultural co-operative societies stocking rearing appliances for the use of the local raiyats. The sericulturists in the State met for the first time in a provincial conference at Channapatna and passed important resolutions bearing on the improvement of the silk industry. About 50 students, including one from Cochin and another from Hyderabad, Deccan, were under training in the departmental farms. Twenty of these were stipendiaries from District Boards and 15 from Government. The sericultural classes attached to the Middle Schools at Malavalli and Kuderu had a strength of 28 and 42 respectively, while a similar class started in connection with the middle school at Grama had 22 students on its rolls. A syllabus for a two years' course in sericulture was furnished to the Education Department for adoption in the S. S. L. C. course and suitable proposals were sent up for introducing the subject of sericulture in the High Schools at Mysore and Channapatna.

General.

22. The Silk Re-reeling and Twisting School at Channapatna started work during the year and trained about 120 students. A Kannada bulletin on Village Panchayets and Sericulture and an English bulletin on "Mysore Domestic Basins" were issued by the Department and widely circulated. In addition to the unfavourable seasonal conditions, the import of large quantities of foreign silk, chiefly Chinese, affected the silk industry adversely. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 89,960 against Rs. 75,148 in the year previous.

Civil Veterinary Department Contagious Diseases.

23. The seasonal conditions were on the whole fair, although there was a certain amount of scarcity of fodder and water in parts of the Mysore and Tumkur districts. In the Chitaldrug district, scarcity of fodder was keenly felt for about two months. The year opened with 88 outbreaks of rinderpest, 33 of anthrax, 15 of hæmorrhagic septicæmia, 477 of blackquarter and 180 of other contagious diseases requiring attention; and during the year under report 1,186 fresh outbreaks of rinderpest, 2,038 of anthrax, 463 of hæmorrhagic septicæmia, 1,505 of blackquarter and 2,397 of other contagious diseases were registered. The departmental staff was able to personally attend to 818 outbreaks of rinderpest, 425 of anthrax, 118 of hæmorrhagic septicæmia, 1,503 of blackquarter and 833 of other contagious diseases. In 1,613 outbreaks of anthrax, 342 of hæmorrhagic septicæmia and 1,485 of other contagious diseases necessary instructions were given to the patels of the villages concerned. Rinderpest was prevailing at the beginning of the year only in parts of the Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur districts. But during the course of the year, it spread to every taluk in the State, principally through cattle dealers from the Madras Presidency purchasing large numbers of cattle cheaply in infected areas and marching them through the State into British territory. Foot and mouth disease prevailed all over the State and was responsible for the high mortality in some of the malnad taluks. Sheep-pox accounted for the heavy mortality among sheep in the eastern districts. During the year under report, 72,535 animals were protected against rinderpest by active immunisation and 100 by passive immunisation. Active immunisation against rinderpest has been adopted throughout the State and has given satisfactory results. The Australian spore vaccine prepared by the Biological Institute of Australia was continued to be used and the effects on cattle inoculated through this process were found to be encouraging. There have been no further deaths from anthrax on the Rayankere Dairy Farm, since the cattle were protected in February 1927, where previous to this inoculation deaths occurred at frequent intervals. The number of animals protected against

blackquarter was 24,583 and that against anthrax was 6,697. The cattle mortality returns which were received from 75 per cent of the villages (as against 71·6 per cent in the preceding year) show that on the whole 30,085 animals died of contagious diseases, out of which 14,891 were due to rinderpest, 4,503 to blackquarter and 4,202 to anthrax.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

24. Including six Veterinary dispensaries newly opened, there were 45 veterinary institutions working on the last day of the year under report. The number of cases treated in Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries was 96,204 against 67,137 in the previous year. The number of castrations and operations performed in the dispensaries were 5,807 and 6,145 against 3,454 aud 5,332 respectively in the year previous. The Veterinary staff castrated while on tour 31,008 animals as against 24,658 in 1926-27 and treated 25,811 cases for various causes against 17,190 in the preceding year. The number of operations performed on tour by the staff was 521.

Breeding Bulls.

25. There were 12 breeding bulls and three buffaloe bulls stationed in veterinary institutions. The two bulls at Bangalore died during the year and the bull at Madhugiri was sold. The number of cows and buffaloe cows served by these bulls during the year was 959 and 252 respectively.

General.

26. The Veterinary staff attended 75 out of 95 cattle fairs held during the year, opening temporary dispensaries wherever required. The local bodies responsible for the management of these fairs rendered necessary assistance to minimise the breaking out of diseases among the cattle. The staff also attended 38 out of 44 taluk and district conferences held during the year. A poultry show was organised in connection with the Kadur conference for the first time in the State. The Virus Depot under the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, was converted into a Serum Institute for the production of serum as an experimental measure and the work in regard to both virus and serum production was placed under the charge of a separate officer with effect from 27th September 1927. The opening of this Institute has made it possible for carrying on a regular campaign of the serum simultaneous inoculation against the serious cattle disease of rinderpest.

(iii) Labour and Wages.

Wages.

27. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained almost stationary, except for slight variations. Labour was generally available in all the districts except in parts of Shimoga and Kadur. In the malnad taluks of the latter two districts labour was imported as usual from the North and South Canara districts.

Emigration and Immigration.

28. No abnormal movements of the people either from or into any of the districts in search of food or labour was reported during the year. From the Sira and Kunigal taluks and the Turuvekere sub-taluk some labourers emigrated as usual during the off-season to work in the Bhadravati Iron works, the Coffee Estates and at Davangere to earn better wages. A few coolies from Dharwar were also reported to have gone to Madhugiri for building works. There was the usual exodus of coolies from Nagamangala, Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Mandya and Hunsur taluks to the coffee and tea estates on the Nilgiris, the malnad and other parts. In view of the adverse seasonal conditions in parts of Nagamangala and Nanjangud, a larger number of coolies than usual migrated to other places in search of employment. The Irwin Canal works afforded labour to coolies in the Mandya and adjoining taluks. In the Shimoga district, there was the usual influx of coolies from the South and North Canara districts to work in the areca gardens. The Iron works at Bhadravati and the Bhadra channel works continued to import coolies from the Madras Presidency. A number of labourers from the Bijapur district and from parts of the Bombay Presidency were employed in connection with the Anjanapur Project. Labour comprising various classes of people was imported for the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway. In the Kadur district there was the usual immigration of coolies from South Canara and Malabar districts and from the maidan parts of the State to work on the coffee and tea estates and the fuel cutting operations in the Tarikere taluk. Davangere on account of its commercial importance attracted as usual people from the adjoining British territory.

(iv) Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

The Mysore Iron Works.

29. The total capital outlay on the Iron Works from the commencement to the 30th June 1928 was Rs. 1,94,71,134.

30. The furnace was enlarged from a maximum capacity of 60 to 80 tons and provided with gas cleaning equipment and an additional stove. Owing to the irregular working of the furnace due to weaknesses in the lining, the output of pig iron was only 17,169 tons as against 20,055 tons in the previous year. The depression in the iron, steel and engineering industries still continues. Owing to the reduced demand for charcoal in America, some wood distillation plants there have shut down and the market for bye-products is showing a firm tendency and prices are rising. The manufacturing and trading operations during the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,10,444 and this amount has been carried over to form the nucleus of a "Depreciation Fund."

31. Government appointed a committee of visitors to the Iron Works from among the members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly with the object chiefly of disseminating first-hand information as regards the working of the plant and the financial results of the concern. Proposals to enlarge the pipe foundry and instal a small experimental steel plant have also been sanctioned with the object of utilising a portion of the output of pig iron in the manufacture of finished and semi-finished articles in common demand, and thereby to improve the revenue prospects of the Iron Works.

Industrial Instalations.

32. During the year under report, 76 industrial installations consisting chiefly of rice mills and hullers, pumping plants and flour mills, were erected for private persons by the Department. The total amount of capital invested during the year in these undertakings is estimated at Rs. 3,50,152 of which a sum of Rs. 46,627 or a little over 13 per cent was provided by Government as loans. The total number of industrial installations started with the aid of Government and working at the end of the year was 338.

Financial aid to industries.

33. The number of applications for loans dealt with during the year under the industrial loan rules was 128 involving a sum of Rs. 5,39,626-13-4. Of these, 30 applications involving an amount of Rs. 73,378 were sanctioned and 26 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,35,100 were rejected after investigation. Seventy-two applications involving a sum of Rs. 3,31,148-13-4 were under various stages of enquiry at the close of the year. The amount due under loans at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,28,502-4-5. The loans advanced during the year (inclusive of old loans newly consolidated in the course of the year) amounted in value to Rs. 1,00,188-13-4, and the adjustments effected either by actual payment or otherwise totalled Rs. 88,140-11-5, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,40,550-6-4 due at the end of June 1928.

Industrial concerns under the control of the Department.

34. The measures adopted in the past for effecting improvements in the working of the concerns under the department were continued during the year. Of the seven concerns under the management of the department, three worked at a profit during the half year ending December 1927 and the working losses in regard to others were lower than in previous years. Progressive improvement was continued in the half year ending June 1928 during which period four of the concerns worked at a profit. The Military and Electrical Workshops were amalgamated with the Central Industrial Workshop and necessary action was taken to recover old debts and to dispose of the old stock that had accumulated. The total value of the work turned out in the Workshop during the year was Rs. 97,416 of which a sum of Rs. 22,680 represented the value of work done for private persons and the balance for the various Government departments. The net results of the year's working showed however a loss of Rs. 3,137, the bulk of which was incurred after making provision for interest and depreciation, as against a loss of Rs. 8,256 in the preceding year. Special work was undertaken by the Workshop in connection with the opening of the Mettur transmission lines. The amalgamation of the three workshops has resulted in a total saving of Rs. 18,000 per annum. There were two District workshops under the control of the department during the year. The Shimoga workshop continued to do good work and made a profit of Rs. 1,049.

The Central Industrial Workshop.

District Workshops.

The workshop at Kolar was unable to pay its expenses owing to inadequate equipment. The Kolar District Board sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,500 towards improving the equipment of the workshop.

Government Art Workshop and the Arts and Crafts Depot.

35. The market for artware was dull throughout the year and this affected the working of the Workshop and the Depot. The value of work turned out in the workshop was Rs. 39,117 and the total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 32,754. There were 30 apprentices undergoing training in the different sections of the workshop. The sales in the Arts and Crafts Depot amounted to Rs. 26,288, of which a sum of Rs. 20,752 was realised by the sale of goods entrusted to the Depot for sale on commission by private artisans. Ivory worth about Rs. 1,000 was supplied at concession rates to *bona fide* artisans. The Art Workshop was equipped with an aerograph for the manufacture of painted furniture.

Weaving Factory.

36. During the year under report, the Government Weaving Factory was shifted to more suitable premises and a teaching section was organised. A dye-house was also attached to the Factory. The total sales of goods produced in the Factory amounted to Rs. 31,457. The Factory made a net profit of Rs. 903 as against the loss of Rs. 6,027 in the preceding year. An experimental section has been started in the Factory where investigations are in progress in weaving high grade silk cloths out of Mysore Filature Silk and in the production of multi-coloured printing cloth by means of the aerograph. The dyeing plant is utilised in dyeing in khaki and also bleaching the khadi cloth made at Badanaval.

Weaving in general.

37. Six weaving demonstrators were appointed to teach improved methods of weaving to weavers in the districts. Demonstrators for teaching the spinning of cotton yarn by hand with the aid of country *charkas* have been employed under the District Economic Superintendents in all the districts. The most notable work in hand spinning done during the year was at Badanaval near Nanjangud where an attempt was made to ascertain by intensive work the prospects of reviving the hand spinning industry as a subsidiary occupation among the poor agriculturists. The All-India Spinners' Association sent one of their men to organise the work. The work has met with great success and there are 1,000 *charkas* working in the centre producing cloth valued at Rs. 1,800. The Stores Purchase Committee have recently placed an order for cloth worth Rs. 10,200 from this centre for the use of servants in Government offices.

Soap Factory.

38. The total quantity of soap manufactured in the Government Soap Factory amounted to 92 tons and the realisation by sales was Rs. 1,57,991 of which toilet soaps accounted for more than a lakh of rupees. After providing for interest and depreciation, the Factory made a net profit of Rs. 12,307 as against Rs. 4,957 in the previous year. The manufacture of new brands of toilet soaps, and of liquid soap intended for use in hospitals, continued to receive the attention of the Factory. Arrangements were made to investigate the market for Mysore soaps in Northern India and sales agents were appointed in Calcutta and Karachi.

Investigation and enquiries.

39. In view of the increase in the number of industrial installations and the inadequate staff of mechanics employed at present, proposals were submitted to Government for levying a fee for the erection of installations and also for their periodical inspection on the basis of the rules in force in Madras. Other important proposals submitted for the consideration of Government during the year related to:—

(*a*) Recruitment of a suitable staff of mechanics for employment in well-boring work;
(*b*) Work service rules to regulate the rights and privileges of employees of industrial concerns;
(*c*) A scheme of administrative audit to improve the working of the concerns of the Department;
(*d*) The establishment of a weavers' emporium to purchase and distribute yarn to all the weavers organised in co-operative societies and the formation of district sale societies for the sale of cloth manufactured by them;
(*e*) A scheme for the establishment of a coffee bank at Chickmagalur to provide current finance; and
(*f*) The establishment of a cardamom growers' association on the lines of the Association in Travancore.

Industrial Education.

40. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute continued to be the chief institution for imparting instruction in arts and crafts in the State. Besides this

institute, there were seven industrial institutions under the management of the Department. The total strength of the pupils working in all these institutions was 671 and the amount of scholarships disbursed to pupils during the year amounted to Rs. 13,378. The value of goods manufactured in all the institutions was Rs. 51,522 and sales were effected to the extent of Rs. 46,955. The workshop section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute showed an improvement in working both as regards the quality of goods produced and also in the total turnover. The number of work orders booked during the year was 1,750 against 1,249 in the previous year. The value of articles manufactured in the workshop was Rs. 39,500 against Rs. 27,892 and the sales during the year amounted to Rs. 24,292. The workshop earned a net profit of Rs. 2,000.

Miscellaneous.

41. A new calyx drill was purchased for the Department at a cost of Rs. 17,600. It was of great help in relieving scarcity for drinking water during the last hot season at Chitaldrug. Three boreholes of a total length of 354 feet were put down by this drill at Chitaldrug, the last extending to a depth of 200 feet and estimated to yield a continuous supply of 1,000 gallons of water per hour. Five boreholes were put down during the year on the occasion of the *jatra* at Viduraswattha for providing pure drinking water to the pilgrims gathered there.

Under the Petroleum Regulation, 74 licenses were issued for the storage of dangerous petroleum and 24 for that of non-dangerous petroleum. The total number of transport licenses in force during the year was eight. A sum of Rs. 2,174 was realised by the issue of licenses as against Rs. 2,547 in the preceding year. The total number of applications dealt with in the year under the Patents and Designs Regulation was 12, as against 14 in the previous year. Of these, 8 applications were accepted. One was allowed to lapse and the remaining three were under consideration when the year closed. The number of patents sealed during the year was 8, of which 4 were in respect of the applications accepted in 1926-27. Two applications for designs were received in 1927-28 as against 6 in the year previous. The two designs were registered in class 2 of schedule iv appended to the rules. The number of applications received for the grant of renewal certificates for the continuance of the exclusive privileges issued under the Mysore Inventions and Designs Regulation of 1894 was 18 and the necessary certificates were issued in all the cases. The fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 1,376 as against Rs. 1,208 in 1926-27.

Rules for issue under the Weights and Measures Regulation as amended in 1917 were published in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information. It is proposed to bring into operation the compulsory use of certified weights and measures in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Davangere, at an early date. Facilities have been created for the supply of seamless measures to the public at reduced rates.

42. There were four Home Industries Classes working at the end of the year 1926-27. Two more classes, one for the Mahomedan women living in the Mahomedan block, Malleswaram, and another for the wives of the Mysore Troops at Munireddipalayam, were started during the year. Instruction is given in these classes in one or the other of the undermentioned home industries :—

1. Rattan
2. Tailoring
3. Spinning and Weaving
4. Knitting
5. Embroidery
6. Crochet and Needle Work.

There were 184 pupils receiving instruction in these classes. A monthly grant of Rs. 336 is given by Government towards the maintenance of these institutions. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 945 was spent in the purchase of raw materials and the realisations from sales were Rs. 856-15-0.

Sandal Oil Factories.

43. The Forest Department delivered to the Sandal Oil Factories 2,115 tons of sandalwood during the year as against 1,714 tons during the previous year and 2,021 tons of wood were distilled as against 1,674 tons.

The gross realisations during the year amounted to Rs. 33·21 lakhs as against Rs. 29·81 (revised) lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue to the Factories was Rs. 25·08 lakhs as against Rs. 21·91 (revised) lakhs during the year preceding.

(v) Trade and Commerce.

44. The quantity and value of the rail-borne trade of the State for the year under report, as compared with those in the previous year, were as shown below:—

	1926–27			1927–28	
	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.		Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
Imports ...	103,18,048	11,97,31,490	Imports ...	109,83,655	13,25,60,508
Exports ...	76,03,807	10,48,12,956	Exports ...	92,30,406	11,90,11,393

45. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase noticeable both in the volume and value of imports as well as exports. The imports of rice, gram and pulse, public coal, hides and skins (raw), mineral oils, silk, wrought iron and steel, as also cotton goods, showed an increase during the year under report. Decreases were noticeable under machinery, railway plant and materials, and oil seeds. There was an improvement in the exports of all principal commodities of trade, *viz.*, fresh fruits and vegetables, ragi, betel nuts, jaggery, coffee, tanned hides and skins, mineral ores, vegetable oils and oil seeds, pig iron, bones and manures, and silk and woollen goods. There was a slight decrease in the exports of raw cotton and silk, cotton manufactures and tanning materials. Prices of food grains were generally free from fluctuations. There was a steady advance in the price of jaggery. Prices of raw cotton and silk were on a down-ward trend.

(vi) Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.

46. The co-operative movement made fair progress during the year. The Propagandist Institute continued its work of carrying on co-operative propaganda and training. The branch Institute at Mysore conducted, as in the previous year, two training classes for the benefit of secretaries and office bearers of rural co-operative societies. In a special stall set apart for the purpose in the grounds of the All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held during the Dasara of 1927, articles produced by some of the industrial and agricultural societies were exhibited, as also certain posters and charts showing the spread of the co-operative movement. The Fourteenth Provincial Co-operative Conference was held under the auspices of the Institute in October 1927 and was graciously opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja, who was pleased to present the co-operative shields to the best societies and gold medals and certificates of honour to certain gentlemen for their labours in the cause of co-operation. The conference was attended by 225 delegates and 104 visitors representing 164 societies situated in various parts of the State. Co-operative Societies. General.

47. There were 1,748 societies at the commencement of the year, 162 societies were newly registered and the registration of 43 societies was cancelled during the year. One agricultural sale society was amalgamated with the credit society at the same station and there were thus 1,866 societies at the close of the year. Of these, 17 were central societies as in the preceding year, 1,502 were agricultural societies and the remaining 347 were non-agricultural societies. The membership of all these institutions rose from 98,933 to 107,223. This increase was contributed by all the districts, the largest increase (3,024) being in the Bangalore district.

48. The share capital of all the institutions increased from Rs. 36,74,782 to Rs. 39,35,712 and their working capital from Rs. 1,12,38,937 to Rs. 1,31,03,222. The average working capital for a member was Rs. 122·2 as against Rs. 113·6 in the preceding year. The total transactions of all the societies amounted to Rs. 4,30,04,931 as against Rs. 3,58,10,958 in 1926-27 and the net profits realised were Rs. 4,87,624 as against Rs. 4,59,177 in 1926-27. Their reserve funds also increased from Rs. 17,56,303 in 1926-27 to Rs. 19,17,679 in the year under report. The central societies contributed Rs. 3,13,496, the agricultural societies Rs. 7,10,104 and the non-agricultural societies Rs. 8,93,779 to this fund. The deposits received by the societies during the year amounted to Rs. 59,78,545 against Rs. 47,01,863 in the previous year and the amount withdrawn was Rs. 51,16,171 as against Rs. 39,04,658 Strength, capital and transactions.

in the preceding year. The total amount of deposits held by the societies at the end of the year was Rs. 52,09,068 as against Rs. 42,91,488 in 1926-27. The average deposit per member was Rs. 48-7-10 as against Rs. 43-4-10 in the previous year. Of the total working capital, the share capital contributed 30 per cent, the deposits 43 per cent and the reserve and other funds 14·6 per cent, the rest being loans from Government and central institutions.

Loans, Interest and Collections.

49. The total amount of loans issued by all the institutions during the year was Rs. 74,54,535 as against Rs. 64,29,850 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 21,90,013 or 29·4 per cent was issued for the discharge of prior debts, Rs. 37,49,118 or 49 per cent for productive purposes, Rs. 5,58,474 or 8·8 for non-productive purposes, such as marriage, etc., and Rs. 9,56,930 or 12·8 per cent for the puchase of the necessaries of life. Including the loans outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand for the year was Rs. 85,98,604 out of which a sum of Rs. 60,04,725 or 70 per cent was collected during the year. The total amount of loans outstanding against the members of all the societies was Rs. 87,85,897 at the end of the year as against Rs. 77,54,043 at the close of the previous year. The rate of interest on deposits attracted by the societies ranged from three and one-eighth per cent to seven per cent and the average interest charged on loans issued by the societies varied from eight to ten per cent.

Central Banks.

50. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank continued to be the chief agency for financing all primary societies. The number of individual members of the Bank rose from 335 to 382 and the scociety members from 618 to 710. Its share capital increased from Rs. 1,58,586 to Rs. 1,76,160, deposits from Rs. 9,85,460 to Rs. 16,32,272 and its total working capital from Rs. 12,25,927 to Rs. 18,97,896. The Bank granted loans to the extent of Rs. 4,98,955 during the year and the amount of loans outstanding against societies at the end of the year was Rs. 12,68,064. The reserve fund of the institution amounted to Rs. 57,957. This institution is rapidly gaining popularity, and had at the end of the year fluid resources amounting to over five lakhs of rupees in addition to the sum of three lakhs placed at its disposal by Government for grant of loans to house building co-operative societies and financing rural societies dealing in agricultural implements, seeds and manure. During the year under report, the Bank sanctioned a sum of Rs. 90,000 to house-building societies and Rs. 19,600 for purchase of agricultural implements to 55 rural societies out of its own funds. Besides the inspector lent by Government, the Bank had a staff of two inspectors who are reported to have inspected 122 debtor-societies during the year under report. In February 1928, His Highness the Yuvaraja was graciously pleased to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new building of the Bank, which is making fair progress. The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank continued to work as an urban institution dealing with individual members. It had a membership of 760 individuals and 122 societies with a share capital of Rs. 3,03,918. The deposits held by it at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,31,537 and its working capital to Rs. 16,59,633. The Bank granted loans amounting to Rs. 4,61,121 during the year and had loans amounting to Rs. 8,41,676 outstanding against individual members at the close of the year. The reserve fund of the Bank amounted to Rs. 1,39,988. Of the 122 society members, only 83 were indebted to the Bank to the extent of Rs. 2,41,188 at the end of the year under report.

Primary Societies. Agricultural.

51. The number of agricultural societies rose from 1,416 to 1,502 during the year and their membership from 53,707 to 57,718. Of these, 1,388 were purely credit societies, 49 were for the supply of agricultural implements, manures, seeds, etc., 55 were grain banks and the rest were sale societies dealing in areca, cardamom and cotton. The total working capital of these institutions increased from Rs. 30,08,809 to Rs. 34,56,674. Of these societies, 1,388 or 92 per cent were credit institutions having a membership of 54,297 and a total working capital of Rs. 33,75,725. They issued and recovered loans to the extent of Rs. 15,01,802 and Rs. 11,44,686 respectively. The loans overdue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,75,200. The forty-nine agricultural supply societies had a membership of 961 and a working capital of Rs. 45,083. In addition to these, about 300 agricultural credit societies undertook supply work as adjuncts to their ordinary banking business. Thirty-seven rural societies drew a sum of Rs. 11,900 out of Rs. 19,600 sanctioned by the Apex Bank during the year for buying agricultural requirements.

Reference is made to the work of agricultural sale societies in paragraph 56 *infra* regarding co-operation in malnad.

Non-Agricultural.

52. The number of non-agricultural societies increased from 315 to 347 and their membership from 42,843 to 47,007. The deposits attracted by these societies amounted to Rs. 23,12,201 and their working capital and share capital were Rs. 58,73,798 and Rs. 22,68,856 respectively.

Stores.

There were 68 pure stores societies at the end of the year having a membership of 9,263 and a working capital of Rs. 7,43,975. Besides these, there were 20 combined institutions doing stores work along with banking. These societies purchased provisions, clothing, etc., of the total value of Rs. 7,29,834 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 7,83,753. The gross profit earned was Rs. 41,276. With a view to help the labourers of the mills, three societies were specially organised for their benefit and they had a membership of 1,365 and a working capital of about Rs. 14,600. These societies combine stores work with banking.

Industrial Cooperation.

53. Under this category are included societies for the benefit of weavers, sericulturists, gudigars (sandalwood carvers) and those organised for the advancement of cart-makers and cobblers. There were 58 weavers' societies, as in the year previous, with a membership of 1,986 and a working capital of Rs. 1,35,602. They purchased finished products valued at Rs. 2,02,853 and effected sales of the total value of Rs. 2,20,896. The majority of these societies are credit institutions for the exclusive benefit of weavers, while a few carry on business relating to the supply of yarn and dye stuffs and the purchase and sale of cloths prepared by weavers. There were 19 sericultural societies as against 17 in the previous year, with a membership of 364 and a total working capital of about Rs. 4,708. The gudigars' societies at Sagar and Sorab continued to do good work and transacted business to the extent of Rs. 5,000 during the year. The sandalwood products of these institutions were exhibited at the All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in October 1927. The Sagar Municipality made a free gift of a building for locating the show-room of the local society. The question of effecting sales of their finished products through the Arts and Crafts Depot of the Industries and Commerce Department was under consideration at the end of the year. The two cobblers' societies at Bangalore confined themselves to credit work during the year. The cartmakers' society at Hunsur did good work, with a membership of 80 and a working capital of Rs. 12,556 and transacted business to the extent of Rs. 45,613 and earned a net profit of Rs. 1,094.

House Building Societies.

54. There were 18 house building societies at the close of the year, of which those in Shimoga, Nanjangud and T.-Narsipur did good work, helping in the construction of 315 houses of which 260 have been completed and occupied. These institutions are however credit societies granting loans for the construction of new houses or improvement of existing ones. In the strict sense of the term, there was only one institution, *viz.*, the Lalitadripur House Building Co-operative Society at Mysore which constructed 10 decent houses for the use of its members, during the year under report. Under the kind patronage of His Highness the Maharaja, this institution has undertaken the work of rural improvements and has set apart funds for the advancement of education in the village, especially of children and adults.

Depressed Class Societies.

55. The number of societies formed for the benefit of the depressed classes rose from 189 to 226, their membership from 2,800 to 4,447 and their working capital from Rs. 22,735 to Rs. 57,305. Advances to the extent of Rs. 15,620 were sanctioned to 25 of these institutions out of the sum of Rs. 20,000 placed at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the purpose. With a view to create an incentive for good work among the secretaries of these institutions, small bonuses not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem were sanctioned by the Registrar in favour of 42 societies whose secretaries had done good work. A sum of Rs. 1,100 was thus spent during the year. Out of the funds placed at the Registrar's disposal for economic development work, agricultural implements worth Rs. 659 were supplied at half cost to 43 members of seven Adikarnataka societies so as to induce them to adopt better methods of cultivation. The Adikarnataka Co-operative Colony Society at Gottigere, which had an extent of 32 acres of land under cultivation at the beginning of the year, cleared 13 more acres of land and made them

ready for cultivation. The 15 families settled on the Colony are contributing labour jointly, cultivating the lands and sharing the produce equally. Groundnut, ragi and horsegram were grown on the lands and the total yield during the year was estimated at about Rs. 736. The members formed a road to the colony and manufactured 75,003 bricks for construction of their houses. Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 5,000 free of interest to the society for building houses to be repaid in 15 equal annual instalments. It is proposed to build 15 houses for these families according to an approved plan, the average cost per house being Rs. 350. Attention was continued to be paid to the social and moral improvement of the colonists.

Co-operation in Malnad.

56. There were 337 societies in the Malnad at the end of the year under report. They had a membership of 17,144 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 6,00,950. They had attracted deposits to the extent of Rs. 2,73,319, and their reserve funds amounted to Rs. 2,44,866. Their working capital increased from Rs. 10,66,715 to Rs. 12,38,928. A loan of Rs. 30,600 was obtained from the Apex Bank and made available to the Cardamom Growers Society at Achanahalli in the Manjarabad taluk with a view to enable its members to withhold their crops from the market till they obtained reasonable prices. The number of areca sale societies remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 5, and they collected a total quantity of 2,859 maunds of areca valued at nearly Rs. 30,000 and disposed of the same on a co-operative basis. At the end of the year, there were 24 stores societies in the Malnad and they transacted business to the extent of Rs. 56,656. One special feature of these societies was that they took very encouragingly to stocking khaddar cloth.

Litigation.

57. During the year under report, there was an appreciable decrease in the number of suits entertained. As against 2,292 suits of the value of Rs. 2,83,868 in the previous year, only 1,943 suits of the value of Rs. 2,64,047, were filed during the year. Including 892 suits pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal was 2,835, and 2,143 suits were disposed of, leaving 692 suits pending at the close of the year. Two hundred and seven suits involving claims amounting to Rs. 52,528 were entertained during the year without the necessary court-fee stamps, owing to the unsatisfactory financial condition of the societies concerned. The stamp revenue realised by Government on account of co-operative suits amounted to Rs. 5,580 as against Rs. 6,421 in the previous year. There were 4,248 decrees pending execution at the beginning of the year and 2,017 decrees were sent for execution during the year, making in all a total of 6,265. Out of this number 1,554 were executed, leaving a balance of 4,711 decrees pending at the close of the year. The appointment of four special sheikdars sanctioned by Government for the speedy execution of co-operative decrees was continued and three more were sanctioned during the year by the Revenue Commissioner. On the whole, the execution of these decrees is not satisfactory and the societies have not yet taken advantage of the several facilities granted by Government.

Audit inspection and miscellaneous.

58. The accounts of 1,112 societies were fully audited by the inspectors of the department and 114 institutions got their accounts audited by certified auditors and accountants. The total number of societies whose accounts were inspected by the inspectors was 1,528 and these inspectors conducted general meetings of 843 societies. Two hundred and forty-two societies subscribed for the Kannada journal on co-operation published by the Propagandist Institute. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 to the Institute for carrying on its work. At the Mysore branch of the Institute, 45 persons underwent training during the year. The Mysore and Hassan District Boards sanctioned Rs. 150 each to the institute for grant of scholarships to candidates attending the classes. The Mysore District Board donated a sum of Rs. 50 for equipping the institute with necessary books and pamphlets. There were 7 honorary organisers and 23 supervisors doing co-operative propaganda work during the year. The question of revising the inspectorate and the clerical staff of the department was under the active consideration of Government at the end of the year and orders have since been passed in the matter.

Finance.

59. The total cost incurred by the department was Rs. 1,20,458 as against Rs. 1,19,267 in the preceding year. This works to 92 per cent of the total working capital and ·027 per cent of the total transactions of the societies during the

year. The Government cost per head of membership comes to Rs. 1-2-0. The societies themselves spent out of their income a sum of Rs. 1,54,620 for their management, as against Rs. 1,23,742 in the year previous.

Joint Stock Companies.

60. There were at the beginning of the year (1st April 1927) 123 Joint Stock Companies (108 public and 15 private) limited by shares. Three companies (one public and two private) were registered during the year, bringing the total number of companies at work to 126 (109 public and 17 private) on the 31st March 1928. Of these, 48 were for banking, loan and insurance; 3 for transit and transport; 49 (including six for printing and publishing) for trading and manufacture; nine were mills and presses and eight were mining and quarrying companies, two were classed under estate, land and building and the remaining seven as those not falling under any of the above heads. The aggregate authorised, subscribed and paid up capital of all these companies amounted to Rs. 9,63,85,100, Rs. 2,27,06,510 and Rs. 1,62,42,168 against Rs. 9,61,45,100, Rs. 2,23,55,234 and Rs. 1,59,12,572, respectively in the preceding year. Thirty-seven companies increased their capital during the year and 17 reduced the same. The number of companies limited by guarantee was 21 at the close of the year as against 19 (revised figure) at the end of the previous year. On the 31st March 1928, there were 25 auditors of whom nine held permanent certificates. There were 43 companies incorporated outside the State on the 31st March, but carrying on business within the Mysore territory.

61. Twenty-two societies were newly registered during the year under the Societies Registration Regulation, leaving 162 societies at work at the close of the year (31st March 1928).

Agricultural Banks.

62. As in the previous year, there were only two agricultural banks working in the State, namely, one at Palhalli in the Seringapatam taluk and the other at Hongenahalli in the Malur taluk. The aggregate amount of loans due to Government from the four defunct banks was Rs. 15,425, exclusive of interest.

(vii) Transfers of land.

63. There were 4,527 transfers of land by order of courts, civil and revenue, involving an extent of 19,418 acres as against 5,474 transfers involving 31,694 acres in 1926-27. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 23,627 involving 280,516 acres, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 36,371 transfers and 717,122 acres respectively.

(viii) Condition of the people.

64. In spite of the unsatisfactory character of the *hingar* rains in the Hassan, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug districts and the ill-distributed rainfall in parts of the Kolar and Bangalore districts, both the agriculturists and the cooly classes fared fairly well, except in parts of the Chitaldrug district. Though on the whole the agricultural situation was somewhat better throughout the State than in the previous year, the out-turn did not come up to the average and the agricultural classes were just able to maintain themselves without any marked improvement in their economic condition. Non-agriculturists with fixed income suffered as usual. Commercial crops such as cotton, oilseeds and coffee continued to command high prices during the year. The cooly classes, artizans and other professional people found sufficient employment. One factor that operates against the cooly classes is that they are not able to take up any work other than simple digging and excavation, and work that requires skill or an organised band of workmen has to be carried out through foreign agencies. A similar difficulty obtains in regard to irrigation works also. The cooly classes do not therefore get the full benefit from the large amount of funds spent on Government works. As compared with the preceding year, much difference was not noticeable in the average prices of staple food grains. Plague and cholera prevailed in parts of the State, though the diseases were not so severe as in the previous year. There were 491 accidental fires during the year as against 517 in the preceding year, resulting in a loss of 56 human lives and 313 head of cattle, the corresponding figures for the previous

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year being respectively 37 and 459. The estimated value of property and cattle destroyed was Rs. 7,00,646 against Rs. 3,15,045.

(ix) Forest.

Area and classification.

65. The area of the State forests including the plantations which stood at 3,374·7 square miles at the beginning of the year was on actual survey of some of the forests found to be 3,389·95 square miles. An area of 28·30 square miles was added during the year and an extent of 3·22 square miles was disafforested. The total area of the State forests, including the plantations, thus stood at 3,415·3 square miles at the close of the year. The reserved lands at the commencement of the year measured 454·92 square miles. Out of this, an extent of 38·13 square miles was settled during the year and an area of 18·54 square miles was added on to the reserve list, thus leaving 415·33 square miles as the net area of reserved lands at the close of the year. During the year under report, 5 blocks comprising an aggregate area of 10·55 square miles of Sri Kalaseswara temple forest lands were taken over by the department under its management and provisional schemes drawn up for the working of the temple lands. Proposals were submitted by the Special Forest Officer for the constitution of 80 minor forests in the Shimoga District comprising an extent of 106 square miles. Including the area of 13 blocks of an extent 22·4 square miles proposed during the previous year, the total area of minor forests at the end of June 1928 stood at 128 square miles. In other districts no work was done in this connection except for the collection of statistics in respect of a few blocks. There were 144 village forests covering an area of 46,000 acres at the beginning of the year. Fifty-five blocks were constituted and 8 were abolished, bringing the total to 191 village forests at the close of the year.

Settlement, Demarcation Survey.

66. There were 33 blocks pending settlement at the commencement of the year, out of which 7 blocks in the Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur districts were settled during the year. The aggregate length of the permanent demarcation cut was 114 miles against 147 in the previous year and about 5,080 miles of existing lines were repaired. The slow progress made in the cutting of new demarcation lines is due to the scarcity of labour in the Malnad districts. The cost incurred on this work was Rs. 4,088 against Rs. 5,346 in the preceding year. Ten blocks comprising an area of 66·53 square miles were surveyed during the year as against 82·07 square miles in the preceding year. Eleven forest maps were fairdrawn and typed and 700 maps were handcoloured against 13 and 1,000 maps respectively in the preceding year. In addition to this, three special maps were prepared during the year showing (1) forest reserved lands, plantations, etc., as an exhibit for the All-India Exhibition held during the Dasara of 1927, (2) State forests and plantations marked 12 topo-sheets for supply to the District Forest Officer, Chitaldrug, and (3) forest plantations and sandal spike areas.

67. As a result of the reorganisation of the department sanctioned during the year, one of the two officers employed on the work of preparation and control of working plans was abolished and working plans were got ready by the department in respect of State forests comprising an area of 27,526·4 acres. Field work in connection with the revision of the working plan report of the Heggadadevanakote group of forests started during the preceding year was continued, and a substantial portion of the work was completed during the year. A sum of Rs. 22,881 as aginst Rs. 19,026 in the previous year was spent and adjusted on roads and bridges. New roads of a length of nearly 9 miles were constucted in the Mysore, Shimoga and Sagar divisions. A contribution of Rs. 1,955 was made by the Department towards the construction of the Hebbe-Khandya road, in the Bhadravati division. Over 356 miles of existing roads were repaired. The expenditure under buildings amounted to Rs. 10,715 as compared with Rs. 14,223 in the year previous; the amount spent on new buildings was Rs. 2,993, the remaining sum of Rs. 7,722 being on account of repairs and maintenance charges. Important works undertaken and completed during the year comprised a combined depot house and forester's quarters at Sirigere, Shimoga (Rs. 657), extending the forest lodge at Tarikere (Rs. 638), rebuilding stables at Antarsante, Mysore, (Rs. 412), and repairs to the Saw Mill buildings (Rs. 841). Miscellaneous works such as deepening wells in

certain Range Officers' quarters, repairs to cattle pounds, etc., were executed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 5,786 as against Rs. 3,833 in the preceding year.

68. There was no change in the system of fire protection. Apart from the usual protective measures adopted to isolate forests from external fires, areas where cultural operations had been carried out were well protected. The total extent taken up for fire protection during the year was 2,046,308 acres as against 2,018,748 acres in the preceding year and the success achieved was 99·80 per cent as in the year previous. The scheme for reclaiming areas overgrown with lantana in the Devarayadurga forest is gaining popularity; 228,156 climbers twining round valuable trees were cut at the time of enumeration and marking of trees in annual coupes. Protection.

69. Including 90 cases pending from the previous year, there were 1,307 cases of forest offences for being dealt with during the year under report. Of these, 68 cases (including 36 cases of the preceding year) were referred to Magistrates and the rest were departmentally dealt with. Of the cases referred to Magistrates, conviction was secured in 26 cases involving 45 persons, 9 cases affecting 12 persons ended in acquittal, 10 cases were withdrawn or compounded, leaving a balance of 23 cases at the close of the year. Of the remaining 1,239 cases under departmental consideration, 1,186 cases relating to 1,533 persons were compounded, leaving 53 cases pending at the close of the year. The number of cases of injury to sandal trees reported during the year was 146 and 520 cases (revised) were pending from the previous year making a total of 666 cases for disposal. Of these, 187 cases were disposed of and 479 cases were left pending on 30th June 1928. The fines realised during the year amounted to Rs. 2,785 as compared with Rs. 2,774 in 1926–27. The special staff for the prevention of smuggling of sandalwood was continued during the year. The number of sandal oil stills in South Canara remained the same as in the preceding year. Six cases of sandal theft were detected during the year and all of them ended in conviction, though in one case two of the accused were acquitted. Forest Offences.

70. Cattle were allowed to graze in all the forests of the State, except exploited coupes, plantations and areas under regeneration. The number of cattle (including sheep and goats) that were admitted under the prepaid license system for grazing in the several forests was 417,778 as against 236,546 in the year previous. Besides, this, some cattle of the Amrit Mahal Department were allowed to graze in the forests of the Bhadravati Division. Orders were passed during the year prohibiting goat browsing except in special localities like Pavagada and Sira taluks in the Tumkur district. Grazing.

71. The importance of carrying out on a large scale, the reproduction of plants commercially and economically valuable was kept in view in managing the forests, and a circular was issued to all District Forest Officers requiring them to attend to this essential work in a systematic manner. In Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar districts natural regeneration by seed suffered owing to adverse seasonal conditions while in the Chitaldrug district improvement was noticeable as a result of the later rains. In the other districts, seed regeneration of important species of plants was fairly satisfactory although teak regeneration was rather poor in the Shimoga division. Coppice regeneration was good throughout the State. As regards artificial reproduction, an extent of 331 acres was added to the existing plantations and about 194 acres were planted with teak and the remaining area with sissu, casuarina, hunase, bevu and other species. Replacement of failures in plantations of the preceding year and the addition of fresh plants comprised about 33,000 teak 1,600 sissu and about 5,500 honge plants in the Mysore and the Shimoga districts. Sylviculture.

72. As usual, the sowing of seeds of important species such as teak, sandal, honne, bage and other indigenous species was conducted in specially prepared patches or exploited coupes and in areas selected for the purpose. Sandal seed was chiefly obtained from trees growing in areas not affected by the spike disease and sandal dibbling was carried out over an area of 28,645 square miles. An area of 162 acres in Kakankote, Begur, Heggadadevanakote and Gundlupet ranges in the Mysore district were cleared and planted with 199,200 teak plants of large size.

73. Attention was paid to the raising of fruit and other economic and ornamental plants for supply to district boards, municipalities and other public Arboriculture.

bodies. The nurseries at Tavarekatte and Devikere in the Mysore district were improved and 6,465 plants and 3,900 bamboo seedlings were supplied for planting Silver Jubilee groves and 136 fruit plants to the Gardens department in exchange for avenue plants. Two nurseries were started in the Bhadravati division for raising fruit plants and a nursery was also formed at Tarikere to supply avenue and ornamental plants to district boards and municipalities who contributed Rs. 100 for this work and 3,000 plants were grown for supply. About 2,637 plants were distributed from the district board nursery in the Shimoga saw mills.

Afforestation.

74. On the Gopalaswamy hills 3,075 plants chiefly casuarina, silver oak and eucalyptus were planted over an area of four acres. On the Chamundi hills 6,000 new plants were put in and 10,000 failures were replaced. On the Bababudan hills 300 seedlings of chirpine were put in. The operations of weeding, cleaning and thinning were conducted in plantations and felling or girdling of inferior species interfering with the growth of valuable ones were carried out in all the districts.

Exploitation (i) Timber.

75. A quantity of 963,049 cubic feet of timber was cut in the forests as against 1,017,058 cubic feet in the previous year and the quantity brought to the depots for sale constituted of 580,999 cubic feet of timber, 36,143 sleepers, 1,546 balgi poles, 21,639 cubic feet of sawn materials and 104,362 running feet of reepers. Of these, materials of the value of Rs. 10,70,669 were sold during the year as against materials valued at Rs. 9,04,052 sold in the year previous. The cost incurred on these operations was Rs. 4,69,687.

(ii) Sandal.

76. Inclusive of the previous year's balance a quantity of 3,601 tons of rough sandal-wood was collected during the year out of which 2,775 tons of good sandal wood were prepared. A quantity of 2,090 tons and 5 cwts. of good wood was supplied to the Sandal Oil Factories at Bangalore and Mysore. The retail sales of sandalwood in the several Kotis and at the Sandal Oil Factories yielded a revenue of Rs. 34,833 against Rs. 18,216 in the previous year. The net revenue from the exploitation of sandalwood was Rs. 23,34,175 as against Rs. 21,07,860 in the preceding year.

Supply of timber.

77. The supply of balgi poles to the Electrical Department was continued till March 1928, when it was decided to use them only after they were subjected to antiseptic treatment. In all, 1,026 poles were supplied during the year. A quantity of 162,939 cubic feet of timber valued at Rs. 1,60,034 was supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields. The number of sleepers supplied to the Railway Department and the Mysore Iron Works was 80,933 against 30,929 in the previous year.

The supply of fuel and charcoal to the several Government and other concerns during the year was as shown hereunder :—

Department	Quantity	Remarks
	Tons	
1. Iron Works at Bhadravati	117,284	Exclusive of 1,507 tons of charcoal supplied to the works.
2. Sandal Oil Factory, Mysore	2,711	
3. Locomotives on Birur-Shimoga section ...	1,549	
4. Shimoga municipality	230	
5. Match Factory	500	

Sandal Valuation Survey.

78. The work of sandal valuation survey was confined during the year to portions of Tarikere taluk and Narasimharajapura sub-taluk. An area of 212,350 acres was covered, consisting of 138 villages and 6 State Forests. The number of trees enumerated was 99,488. The sandal working plan reports of Mudgere and Shimoga taluks were drawn up and that of the Tarikere taluk was under preparation. The cost of the survey amounted to Rs. 7,281 as against Rs. 11,034 in the previous year.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

79. There were at the close of the year 302 families spread over 27 colonies, comprising 415 male and 366 female adults and 354 male and 293 female children. The total area of wet lands under cultivation by the Kunbis was 1,043 acres and 38 guntas bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,255. In addition to this, an extent of

133 acres of old *kumried* lands was given out for dry temporary cultivation on full assessment. The land revenue actually realised during the year including cesses was Rs. 1,377 against Rs. 1,435 in the preceding year. Rattan work was the principal cottage industry practised in all the colonies. The strength of the five primary schools attached to the settlement and the membership in the co-operative society formed for the benefit of the colonists remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 84 and 220 respectively. The dispensary started in 1926-27 was made use of by the colonists. Six wells were constructed and all of them contain a good supply of water.

Settlement of labour colonies.

80. The eleven moplah families settled during 1926-27 cultivated ten acres of land out of twenty-seven acres granted to them. There were three deaths; and in view of the uncertainty as to how these people would stand the severity of the local climate no further recruitment was done. In accordance with a scheme sanctioned by Government during the year, twenty sholigar families were settled in two villages in the Chamarajanagar State Forest and they were supplied with twenty pairs of bullocks and agricultural implements costing Rs. 994.

Elephants and Khedda.

81. There were 33 elephants, including a new born calf, belonging to the department. A rogue elephant was captured in the Chamarajanagar forest during the year, but it did not survive very long after its capture. The health of the elephants was fair and seven elephants were protected against anthrax. The elephants dragged during the year 469,757 cubic feet of timber, 3,867 sleeper billets and 450 poles.

Saw Mills.

82. The Saw Mill at Shimoga worked for 233 days and 19 half days during the year and the quantity of timber sawn was 51,590 cubic feet against 61,581 cubic feet in the year previous. The net profit on the concern amounted to Rs. 1,608 as against Rs. 4,544 in 1926-27.

Forest Industries.

83. During the year under report, a quantity of 801 maunds of crude lac was collected and supplied to the factory as against 636 maunds in the year previous. Out of the total quantity of 917 maunds (including the stock on hand at the commencement of the year) 719 maunds were cleaned, leaving a balance of 198 maunds at the close of the year. Waste lac to the extent of 25 maunds was also cleaned. The cleaning operation in the factory resulted in 333 maunds of washed lac and 342 maunds of crude lac dust, the rest being waste. The different kinds of lac sold during the year consisted of 174 maunds of washed lac, 136 maunds of lac dust, 690 lbs. of sealing wax, 134 gallons of lac polish and 2 lbs. of button lac, the realisations from the sales amounting to Rs. 8,796. The lac crops during the year continued to be free from parasites. Several experiments were made to introduce lac on various species such as sagade, muttaga and jambe; lac cultivation was also introduced in Malnad forests during the year.

Finance.

84. The total demand for the year under the several heads of forest revenue was Rs. 48,04,778 (including the previous year's balance), of which a sum of Rs. 43,38,360 was actually collected and an amount of Rs. 59,746-10-7 was written off the accounts, leaving Rs. 4,06,671 to be collected. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 8,54,173.

General.

85. Government sanctioned a scheme for the investigation of the spike disease affecting the growth of sandal trees. The department was re-organised during the year, placing the Districts of Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Hassan under a Conservator of Forests, with headquarters at Shimoga and designating the Head of the Department as Chief Conservator of Forests. The installation of a Creosoting plant for treatment of junglewood sleepers for supply to the railways both inside and outside the State was sanctioned during the year and a sum of Rs. 84,000 was made available for the purchase of the machinery, the erection of the plant and construction of buildings. The installation of the plant for the most part was completed before the close of the year. The plant was not however in regular operation during the year, but only some trial charges were conducted. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for the purpose of opening roads and the construction of two inspection lodges in order to facilitate the extraction of dry sandalwood which is found in inaccessible parts of the forests in the Kankanhalli range. A little over 50 tons of sandalwood was removed under this scheme to the Bangalore Sandal Koti before the close of the year. With a view to prevent the

indiscriminate destruction of wild animals, birds and fish, a committee was appointed to investigate into the causes for the diminution of game and final orders of Government were passed on the Committee's report to afford protection to certain kinds of game. As a result of the reference made to the Mysore Railways, the freight on consignments of sawn timber from Shimoga to Bangalore was reduced by about 1 anna per cubic foot. The department displayed a good number of forest exhibits in the All-India Exhibition at Mysore and at the Industrial Exhibition held in Madras during May 1927. In the latter exhibition, lac products exhibited by the Department attracted the visitors' attention and good sales were effected. A departmental conference of forest officers was held for about four days in the month of June 1928 to discuss important problems affecting the department. The conference was presided over by the Member of Government in charge of the Forest portfolio. The Dewan was pleased to be present at one of the meetings and gave encouraging advice to the officers present.

(x) Geology.

General.

86. The scheme of re-organisation of the department sanctioned during the preceding year was given effect to and in order to attend to the work of investigation of the minerals of economic value and prospecting operations undertaken in several parts of the State, two field assistants were temporarily added on to the cadre of the department. They were attached to departmental officers engaged in mining and prospecting work, to undergo instruction in mining methods, etc. A sub-assistant geologist was also subsequently appointed temporarily to carry on a close and systematic geological and mineralogical survey of an area of about 30 square miles in the neighbourhood of Chitaldrug town. In order to cope with the increased work in the chemical laboratory the services of the Assistant Chemist of the department placed at the disposal of the Mysore Iron Works were got back. Two officers of the department gave a course of special lectures to the final year geology students of the Mysore University at the Central College, and practical field instruction in methods of geological survey and in prospecting for minerals was also imparted to the B.Sc. students during the summer vacation. The rates of royalty on manganese ore were revised, with effect from 1st April 1927, providing for the levy of a uniform rate of ten annas per ton on all manganese ores in place of the existing differential rates on higher and lower grades.

Leases and Licenses.

87. The following statement shows the number of leases, licenses and certificates of approval that were current during the year under report as compared with those in the preceding year :—

Particulars			1926-27	1927-28
Mining leases	...	...	47	45
Prospecting licenses	...	...	29	15
Collecting licenses	...	...	5	4
Exploring licenses	...	...	1	4
Approval certificates	...	...	50	36
	Total	...	132	104

88. The total area under mining leases and prospecting licenses was 33,142 acres and 38 guntas against 46,355 acres and 25 guntas in the preceding year, and the rents recovered in respect of the mining and prospecting blocks amounted to Rs. 17,760 against Rs. 19,179 in the year previous. The mining operations carried on by Government agency at the Byrapur Chrome mines in the Channarayapatna taluk resulted in a considerable output of chromite. A good deal of dead work, however, had to be done to get at the body of the ore. A quantity of 10,548 tons of lump-ore and 300 tons of ore powder were sold *ex* pit's mouth to a firm in Bombay for Rs. 2,16,720 during the year under report. The scheme of profit sharing in manganese and chrome mining was in the working found to be attended with practical difficulties and the arrangement for sharing of profits in addition to a tonnage royalty was also considered unreasonable. The scheme was accordingly ordered to be abolished towards the close of the year. There were 7 prospecting licenses current during the year under the profit sharing scheme.

89. Mining activity in the production of minerals was in evidence during the year on 48 blocks, of which 37 were under mining leases and 11 under prospecting licenses. Particulars regarding the important minerals worked in the State are given under the next succeeding section, *viz.*, Mines and Explosives.

Iron Ore.

90. Iron ore and high calcium lime stone were mined as usual by the Mysore Iron Works and utilised at Bhadravati. The quantities of iron ore and lime stone mined during the year were respectively 36,744 and 436 tons and those consumed were 31,666 and 3,059 tons.

Geological and Mineral Survey.

91. No systematic geological survey was attempted by the Department during the year. Areas that were selected for prospecting and other preliminary investigations were mapped in detail. A good deal of useful geological information was obtained about the rock types associated with the mineral deposits in the vicinity of Chitaldrug and Kamasamudram. Practical lessons in geological surveying were imparted to the second year B.Sc. students of the Central College. At Taliur, a place ten miles distant from Mysore, prospecting work was started by the department towards the middle of the year under report on a small patch of chromite with a view to ascertain the extent of the ore body. A new shaft was sunk vertically to a depth of 66 feet and it was discovered that the ore showed signs of improvement in depth. Further work in opening up the copper deposits at Ingladhal in Chitaldrug district was resumed under departmental supervision. A special report of this copper deposit embodying all the observed facts was under preparation towards the close of the year.

Library, Laboratory and Museum.

92. During the year under report, 24 books bearing on geology, mineralogy and chemistry were added to the library in addition to the reports, books and maps numbering 209 received in exchange for the publications of the department. As in previous years, the assay and analysis work of the department was done in the laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. Over 160 substances were examined and reported upon as against 63 in the preceding year. Seven valuable and interesting specimens of tin and wolfram ores and concentrates were presented by Mr. C. B. Oakley to the Museum during the year. A set of rock specimens and minerals of the State was presented to the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, and a similar set was sent to the Oosmania Central Technical Institute.

(xi) Mines and explosives.

Gold mines.

93. Five mining companies carried on gold mining operations as in preceding years and all of them produced gold and paid dividends. The nominal and paid up capitals of these companies remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, £1,717,000 and £1,667,737 respectively. The quantity of fine gold produced during the year (1927) was 381,722·775 ounces against 382,899·296 ounces during the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,176·521 ounces. The quantity of fine silver produced was 20,220·240 ounces against 22,383·065 ounces in the previous year, being a decrease of 2,162·825 ounces. The total value of fine gold and silver produced during the year amounted to £ 1,629,527-3-9 against £ 1,633,847-13-8 (revised figure) in the previous year, showing a decrease of £ 4,320-9-11, or 0·26 per cent as against 3·13 per cent in the preceding year. This decrease in value is attributed to the decrease in production. The total amount paid in dividends by all the companies during the year was £ 311·917 or 18·70 per cent of the paid up capital of all the five companies, the corresponding figures for the previous year 1926 being £ 309,168 and 18·54 per cent. The royalty payable to Government on gold and silver during the year was £ 88,876 against £ 89·026 (revised figure) in the preceding year, being a decrease of £ 150 or 0·17 per cent. In Indian currency, the royalty due on both gold and silver for the year amounted to Rs. 11,88,110 against Rs. 11,90,721 (revised) for the preceding year. Including the previous year's balance (Rs. 2,76,735), the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 14,65,608 against Rs. 14,64,865 (revised) for the previous year 1926. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 11,86,380 against Rs. 11,87,366 (revised) in the preceding year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,79,228 at the close of the year yet to be collected. The estimates of ore-reserves in respect of all the mines at the end of December 1927 amounted to 1,462,310 tons showing a decrease of 5,112 tons as compared with those at the end of 1926.

Total production since commencement.

94. The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of the mining operations in the year 1882 up to the end of the year 1927 was 15,523,392·438 ounces of the total value of £ 67,172,452. The total amount of royalty paid to Government was £ 3,538,786 and the dividends paid during this period amounted to £ 21,544,265.

Other important minerals.

95. The following statement gives the output and other particulars regarding important minerals other than gold worked in the State during the year :—

No.	Name of the mineral	No. of prospecting leases current	No. of prospecting licenses	Quantity extracted	Quantity exported or sold	Royalty payable for the year
				tons	tons	Rs.
1	Manganese ...	9	10	28,048	30,323	12,182
2	Chromite ...	10	1	26,115	29,289	23,687
3	Magnesite ...	4	3	2,373	2,018½	1,760 Dead rent
4	Kaolin ...	4	1	2,333	1,010	1,929
5	Soapstone ...	3 collecting licenses	...	64½	64½	50
6	Green quartzite ...	...	...	510	...	...

Mining revenue.

96. The demand for the year under royalty on minerals other than gold amounted to Rs. 56,380 of which a sum of Rs. 40,545 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,835 outstanding. Including the previous year's balance of Rs. 2,713, the total demand under mining revenue other than royalty on gold for the year 1927–28 amounted to Rs. 2,98,637 of which a sum of Rs. 2,82,460 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,177 at the end of the year. Out of this balance, a sum of Rs. 11,750 has since been ordered to be written off or waived.

Mining labour.

97. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 21,822 against 21,431 in the preceding year showing an increase of 391. Of this number, 18,918 were employed in gold mining, 1,163 on manganese, 873 on chromium, 595 on iron ore, 33 on limestone, 187 on magnesite, 40 on kaolin and 13 on soap stone.

98. Of the 18,918 persons employed in gold mining, 333 were Europeans, 364 Anglo-Indians and 18,221 were Indians. Nine thousand and seven hundred and thirteen persons were employed below ground and 9,205 on surface works; of the latter, 1,304 were women and 658 were children under 12 years of age. The hours of labour continued to be the same as before, namely, 8 hours for underground work and 10 hours on surface work with an interval of one hour for mid-day meal. The average wages earned per month by both European and Indian employees were £ 43·52 and Rs. 29·90 respectively as against £ 47·30 and Rs. 29·90 in the year 1926. The relationship between employers and employees continued to be satisfactory.

Accidents.

99. The total number of accidents reported during the year was 221 against 196 in the preceding year. Of these, 36 were fatal, 176 were serious and nine were non-mining. The rate of fatal and serious accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 9·71 against 8·96 in the preceding year. Of the total number of accidents reported, enquiries were instituted in 214 cases and results recorded. Of the 212 accidents, 17 or 8·02 per cent (against 16 or 8·33 per cent in the previous year) were due to negligence, 15 or 17·08 per cent (against 19 or 9·90 per cent in the previous year) were due recklessness and 180 or 84·90 per cent (against 157 or 81·77 per cent in the preceding year) were classed as unavoidable. In the 36 fatal accidents, 56 persons were either killed or died, giving a mortality of 2·57 per 1,000 persons employed as against 2·19 per 1,000 during the previous year 1926. Again, of the 36 fatal accidents, 20 or 55·56 per cent were unvaoidable, 7 or 19·44 per cent were due to recklessness and 9 or 25·00 per cent were due to negligence. There were six individual accidents involving two or more fatalities and in these cases 26 persons lost their lives. Classified according to causes, six fatal accidents involving eight deaths were due to rockbursts, two involving four deaths were on account of falls of ground, seven resulting in seven deaths were due to falling in

shafts, stopes, etc., five involving seven deaths were due to explosives, misfires, etc., five involving five deaths were as a result of being run over or struck by skips or cages and the remaining were due to other causes.

Besides the above, 11 non-casualty accidents were reported during the year under the mining rules. Compensation paid to workmen for injuries caused by accidents amounted to Rs. 1,50,189 as against Rs. 1,34,226 in the preceding year.

There were 46 prosecutions during the year under report in respect of thefts, etc., of mining materials involving 62 persons, of whom 54 were convicted. Twenty-three prosecutions as against 32 in the preceding year were launched for breach of the Mining Regulation. Twelve persons were prosecuted in connection with the accidents during the year and 11 of them were convicted.

Rockbursts.

100. During the year under report, a new system of classifying rockbursts has been adopted, under which only those rockbursts which are recorded on the vertical instrument and on at least one component of the horizontal instrument are registered in the books. The total number of rockbursts so registered during the year was 1,910.

Explosives.

101. The number of licenses granted by Government during the year 1927 for the possession of specified explosives in, and sale from, a magazine was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, eight. The number of licenses granted by District Magistrates for the manufacture, possession or sale of explosives was 786, or 57 more than in the preceding year. There were on the whole 794 licenses granted in the State during the year under report as against 737 in the year previous. All the main and subsidiary magazines included in the licenses granted by Government for the possession of the explosives in bulk, both on the Kolar Gold Fields and outside, and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft heads were inspected in detail and the lightning conductors attached to them tested. The physical condition of all varieties of explosives stocked in the different magazines was found to be good.

102. The total number of inspections of explosives premises conducted by the magisterial and police officers was 320, as against 382 in the preceding year. Nine prosecutions (7 of them in connection with accidents) for unlicensed manufacture or dealing in explosives were launched and conviction was secured in all cases. During the year under report, 45 accidents were reported as due to explosives involving the death of 20 persons and causing serious injuries to 51 others, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 44, 11 and 47 respectively. Of these 45 accidents, 11 occurred on the Kolar Gold Field, the principal causes being drilling into or intersecting misfires and sockets and not taking proper precautions before setting fire to fuses. Departmental action was taken in seven out of the eleven accidents on the Kolar Gold Field and in the remaining cases the maistries or blasters responsible for the accidents were prosecuted before the Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields.

(xii) Public Works.

Grant and outlay.

103. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 57,28,484 against which an outlay of Rs. 56,68,498 was incurred. In addition to the above, an outlay of Rs. 3,53,832 was incurred from contributions and other sources, bringing the total expenditure of the Department to Rs. 60,22,330. The aggregate modified grant under State Funds stood at Rs. 35,90,036 against which the recorded outlay was Rs. 33,77,926. The grant under Irrigation Cess Fund was fixed at Rs. 4,30,975 and the outlay recorded against it amounted to Rs. 4,12,920. The total grant sanctioned under District Funds stood at Rs. 6,33,901 against which an expenditure of Rs. 7,25,259 was incurred.

State Funds—Irrigation Works charged to Revenue.

104. The expenditure on irrigation works charged to revenue was Rs. 8,16,737 comprising Rs. 5,04,089 on tanks, Rs. 1,78,533 on channels and Rs. 1,34,115 on minor tanks. The important original works in progress during the year were :—

Tanks—

(1) Constructing a new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairige, Hunsur taluk, at an outlay during the year of Rs. 28,582. About 3½ miles of the left channel work were completed during the year.

(2) Constructing a new tank at Thumbadi, Koratagere sub-taluk, the year's outlay being Rs. 44,839.

(3) Constructing a new tank at Bavanahalli in Chiknaikanhalli taluk with an outlay during the year of Rs. 12,206. The work was almost complete.

(4) Opening a feeder channel from North Pinakini to Gangasandra tank. An outlay of Rs. 11,332 was incurred during the year. The channel has been excavated to the required section in the first two miles.

(5) Constructing a reservoir across the Kumudvati river near Anjanapur in the Shikarpur taluk. An outlay of Rs. 88,310 was incurred during the year, the items of work being the formation of an approach road, construction of temporary buildings and provision of water supply.

Channels—

(6) Constructing an anicut across the Bhrigu river near Halasur, Mysore district. The year's outlay was Rs. 25,006.

(7) Improving and extending Lakshmanpur Anicut, Mysore district, the year's outlay being Rs. 2,999. The work was almost complete.

(8) Constructing an anicut across the Bhadra at Gopala, Shimoga district, and opening a right bank channel. The anicut works are all completed and the channel has been opened for irrigation up to the end of the 30th mile. The year's outlay was Rs. 1,40,010.

Channel Conservancy.

105. The total length of river channels outside the scope of the Krishnarajasagara works maintained during the year was 259¾ miles and the distribution of water in the case of these channels during the irrigation season was carried out as usual.

Civil Works Buildings.

106. The expenditure during the year on original works amounted to Rs. 4,74,749. The important works in progress during the year were (1) the New Guests' Mansion near the Lalitadri Hill at Mysore with an outlay of Rs. 1,32,753; (2) the out-patient dispensary at the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, which is almost complete at an outlay of Rs. 36,533. The construction of the new Council Hall in the old Public Offices in Bangalore was completed at an outlay of about Rs. 61,000. The work of extending the A. V. School in the Fort at Bangalore was completed and the building handed over to the Education Department, the year's outlay being Rs. 10,225. The construction of a High School at Davangere was completed and the building handed over to the Education Department, the total outlay incurred being Rs. 64,663. An outlay of Rs. 10,775 was incurred on the construction of officials' quarters at Sagar, Tirthahalli and Saklespur and of Rs. 11,294 on the construction of a bungalow on the top of the Bababudan Hills, where the main building, motor shed and kitchen were completed. The expenditure on repairs to buildings amounted to Rs. 1,42,416. All the Government buildings were kept in a fair state of repair.

Communications.

107. The expenditure under this head on original works amounted to Rs. 83,408, of which a sum of Rs. 76,821 was incurred on roads and Rs. 6,587 on travellers' bungalows and inspection lodges. Under roads an outlay of Rs. 6,293 was incurred on the Srinivasapur-Punganur road, chiefly on collection and consolidation of metal and gravel. The new road from Madhugiri (Maddagiri) to Hindupur was completed at an outlay of Rs. 1,206, and the road was opened for traffic. An outlay of Rs. 15,357 was incurred on the construction of a new bridge across Nallur Halla on the Shimoga-Mangalore road. The expenditure under the head "Repairs" during the year was Rs. 6,49,659, of which a sum of Rs. 6,45,120 was incurred on the annual maintenance and special repairs of State fund roads and Rs. 4,539 on repairs to first and second class travellers' bungalows. A total length of 2,132 miles of State fund roads was maintained during the year, of which 1,613¾ miles are metalled. The average cost of maintaining the roads worked out to Rs. 240. With a view to provide adequate funds for the up-keep of roads Government sanctioned during the year the constitution of a "Road Fund" to which will be credited the realisations from tolls, motor license fees, etc.

Miscellaneous Public improvements.

108. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 4,63,930 of which a sum of Rs. 40,011 was incurred on improvement to towns, Rs. 3,81,729 on water-supply and Rs. 42,220 on miscellaneous items. The chief item of work under town improvements related to the laying out of an extension behind the Jail buildings in Bangalore at an outlay of Rs. 38,299 and the sites are now available for disposal. Under water supply, the principal work executed during the year related to the

duplication of the Belagola rising main right up to the settling tanks from Belagola pumping station and the replacement of nearly the whole length of the masonry duct near the Jewell Filters with pen-stock pipes obtained from the Electrical Department. A total amount of Rs. 3,33,423 was spent on this work. Under miscellaneous items a sum of Rs. 39,614 was spent in improving the old Mysore Horse Lines and making them suitable for the All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in October 1927. The construction of a canopy over the Statue of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore was completed during the year under report, the total outlay thereon including the year's expenditure being Rs. 2.47,124. The expenditure under the head "Repairs" amounted to Rs. 35,216, the bulk of the expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 34,941, being incurred on the maintenance of the Vani Vilas Water Works.

Water-supply, Bangalore.

109. The total outlay on the maintenance of the Chamarajendra Water Works at Bangalore was Rs. 3,02,810 of which a sum of Rs. 550 was charged to the Bangalore District Board, Rs. 438 to the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Rs. 240 to the Medical Department, Rs. 1,17,647 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and Rs. 36,450 to recoveries on account of excess water, sale of water and meter hire. The net balance charged to the Bangalore City Municipality was Rs. 1,47,456. The total quantity of water received at the combined Jewell Filters was 1,197,550,000 gallons and the total consumption during the year was 1,192 million gallons of which 581 million gallons were supplied to the Bangalore City and 538 million gallons to the Civil and Military Station, the balance of 73 million gallons being the quantity allowed for washing filters. The consumption in the City works out to an average of 13 gallons per head per day as against 11 gallons per head per day during the previous year. The Hessarghatta and the Yelemallappa Chetty tanks received fair supplies of water during the year. On the recommendation of the Bangalore Water-supply Committee appointed by Government, a project for the construction of a masonry dam across the Arkavati river near Thippagondanahalli has been prepared with a view to provide a more satisfactory supply of water to Bangalore.

Water-supply, Mysore.

110. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Vani Vilas Water Works at Mysore amounted to Rs. 1,01,570, of which a sum of Rs. 33,856 was met out of State funds and the balance of Rs. 67,714 by the Mysore City Municipality. The quantity of water pumped from Belagola was 796 million gallons (against 698 million gallons in the previous year) which works out to 26 gallons per head per day against 22·6 gallons in 1926-27. A Booster pump was installed in the Viceroy Road to improve water supply in the high localities and the general distribution was satisfactory.

Water-supply, Kolar Gold Fields.

111. The outlay on the maintenance of the Kolar Gold Fields Water Works amounted to Rs. 95,812. The quantity of water pumped during the year was 401·5 million gallons, of which 336 million gallons were consumed by the several mining companies, 23·25 million gallons by Robertsonpet and the remaining 42·25 million gallons by other consumers. Against the budgeted revenue of Rs. 2,10,000, the amount recovered from the mining companies for water consumed was Rs. 1,98,050 and from other consumers Rs. 19,329, bringing the total amount to Rs. 2,17,379. The Bethmangala tank received a good supply of water during the year.

District Funds.

112. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 7,25,259. The chief item of work in progress during the year related to the opening of a road from Chitaldrug to Nayakanhatti *via* Turuvanur. An outlay of Rs. 20,078 was incurred on this item. The other items of work executed during the year were the improvement of the Sagar-Siralkoppa road and the opening of the Chennagiri-Shivani road. In regard to the latter work, the first six miles were completed and opened for traffic. The expenditure under the head of repairs amounted to Rs. 5,35,326 both on the annual maintenance and special repairs of district fund roads. A total length of 3,569 miles of district fund roads was maintained, of which 1,754 miles are metalled. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 123 per mile.

Other Funds.

113. The outlay recorded against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 4,30,975 under the Irrigation Cess Fund was Rs. 4,19,920. A large number of works were taken up during the year. The Vanivilas Sagara channels were maintained in fair condition. Under contribution works are included those executed out of Muzrai and Municipal

required height of 130 feet was completed with the weir crest at R. L. 106. The storage in the reservoir is used for power, for the irrigation of about 5,500 acres direct from the reservoir by means of the Right and Left Bank Low Level Canals and for the hot weather irrigation of nearly 37,000 acres under the old channels. Considerable progress was made in connection with the lay out of the Yedatore new Town and the buildings for the Government and other institutions were completed and the principal roads formed. The Irwin Canal Project was the most important work sanctioned during the year. With a view to ensure proper financial control over expenditure relating to the project, Government sanctioned the appointment of a Deputy Comptroller exclusively for the Krishnarajasagara works, who will also be the Financial Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Krishnarajasagara works. A detailed investigation of the feasibility of a reservoir on the Kabbini river was sanctioned in connection with the right of irrigation of an additional extent of 110,000 acres secured by the agreement with the Government of Madras. Sanction was accorded during the year to extension of irrigation under some of the existing river channels, such as Ramasamudram, Madhavamantri and Chikkadevaraya Sagara. Orders as hereunder were passed on the recommendations of the committee appointed to consider the question of the levy of water rate for supply of water during the hot season from the channels of the Krishnarajasagara for growing sugarcane and other crops :—

(1) That no water need be given for growing sugarcane in the *non-mamool* area in the old channels below Krishnarajasagara except the two low level canals, in which case the existing practice will continue for three years more ; and

(2) That in other channels water should be run beyond the *mamool* area for manurial crops twice during summer months, the rates to be charged being Rs. 1-8-0 per acre tentatively for ten years ; and that all the land holders along the channel are liable to pay for the water, whether they use it or not.

120. The outlay under different heads of service in the Krishnarajasagara circle during the year amounted to Rs. 35,47,830 of which a sum of Rs. 99,420 was expended out of State funds on irrigation works, both original and repairs. Rs. 3,60,121 represented the capital outlay on the construction of the Dam works proper; Rs. 11,117 on account of surveys for other works, (such as the Kabbini reservoir), Rs. 1,075 were spent on capital irrigation works such as extension of the Hemagiri and other channels ; and Rs. 23,39,444 represented the amount expended on works connected with the Irwin Canal Project. The cost of works done out of the Irrigation Cess and District Funds and for the Palace amounted to Rs. 1,02,728 and Rs. 13,987 represented the cost of contribution works carried out from amounts deposited by private parties and of those for the execution of which the raiyats are responsible.

121. Including the sum of Rs. 3,60,121 spent during the year, the total outlay on the Dam works proper up to the end of June 1928 comes to Rs. 2,15,60,145. The whole dam has been brought to the final level of 130 feet and to 131 in the turbine sluice area. The total quantity of masonry laid for completing the Dam was 27,735,021 cubic feet at Rs. 31-0-1 per 100 cubic feet against the sanctioned rate of Rs. 31-0-10. An outlay of Rs. 1,90,191 was incurred on account of acquisition of lands and cash and crop compensation, the total outlay on compensation up to the end of June 1928 being Rs. 27,87,062.

122. The outlay incurred in connection with Yedatore new town amounted to Rs. 1,64,486. Miscellaneous works such as the maintenance of roads, buildings, water supply and sanitation and other items involved an outlay of Rs. 12,881. Under waste weir, an outlay of Rs. 29,754 was incurred chiefly on protective works in the valley of the weir at R. L. 106 and laying lead cover cable for the 80 sluices for operating the gates electrically as a permanent measure.

123. The cost of the establishment entertained in connection with the Dam works (exclusive of the cost of the Chief Engineer as per orders passed during the year) amounted to Rs. 34,854 working out to about 12·5 per cent of the total outlay on the works as against 13 per cent in the previous year.

124. The Irwin Canal Project was sanctioned for an estimate amounting to Rs. 222 lakhs and for detailed estimates for Rs. 120·27 lakhs for the first two sections of the Canal, comprising the excavation of the first 25 miles and boring of

the tunnel 9,133 feet long at Hulikere, a village about 5 miles from Byadarahalli Railway Station. The works pertaining to the first section of the Canal are looked after by the three Executive divisions at Krishnarajasagara, Frenchrocks and Bevinkuppe. In addition to the preliminary arrangements for purposes of inspection and execution of works and facilities for the staff, steady progress was made in earthwork excavation and saddle or deep cutting. Among the masonry works undertaken in this connection were the construction of aqueducts at Katteri, Tirumalasagara and Lokapavani. The last is the most important masonry structure estimated to cost Rs. 6,34,764. The second section of the Canal or the tunnel portion comprises (*a*) an approach and draft cutting which has gone down on an average from 25 to 30 feet depth at an outlay of Rs. 2,36,244 and (*b*) the tunnel proper. In regard to the latter, the erection of the machinery required for drilling purposes was almost completed as also other works necessary for tunnel excavation. Two central shafts were sunk and boring from the shafts was awaiting the arrival of the hoisting machinery at the end of the year. The third section of the canal lies between the Karigbatta range of hills, the Cauvery and Shimsha rivers and commands large tracts in the dry taluks of Mandya, Malvalli and T.-Narsipur. Sanction was accorded to a lumpsum estimate of Rs. 101·73 lakhs in respect of this section. It is in this section that irrigation actually begins. Some of the officers of the department were deputed outside the State to study the system of irrigation in the Deccan, under the Nira Left Bank, the Pravara and the Godavari canals, with a view to examine if the same or any modification of it can be adopted in the Irwin Canal area. The Executive division specially formed in this connection was fully engaged in the preparation of the detailed estimates, the collection of irrigation statistics and working out details of the system of irrigation to be adopted. The division was also in charge of the construction of permanent buildings at Mandya for the location of the office and staff. In view of the magnitude and importance of the Canal, a Land Acquisition Officer was specially appointed and the preliminary acquisition work for lands required for the Canal and other purposes for a distance of nearly 29 miles from Krishnarajasagara was commenced. Against the grant of Rs. 1,06,000 payments were made for permanent acquisition to the extent of Rs. 88,696.

Irrigation and Cess Fund Works.

125. The works executed out of the Irrigation Cess Fund involved a total outlay of Rs. 1,00,253 and consisted of (1) repairing the Mandagere channel and the Mirle anicut and providing the latter with cast iron pipes, (2) deviating the C. D. S. channel between 11 and 16/28 on account of a breach, (3) strengthening the weak parts of the Chamaraj Left Bank Channel, (4) renewing old shutters of the sluices of the Bangardoddi and Virijanadi Channels, (5) construction of a foot bridge at 2/20 of the Ramaswami Channel and (6) effecting of certain improvements in Hulhalli Channel.

Progress of cultivation.

126. The area irrigated under the two low level canals below and the low channels above the Reservoir is about 21,270 acres against the sanctioned extent of 24,718 acres and 15½ guntas, the increase during the year being 594 acres. Works for a further extension of irrigation under some of the channels above and below the Reservoir were in progress to the extent of about 1,345 acres.

Floods.

127. The floods during the year were below normal and the maximum discharge was only 68,518 cusecs with a depth of 5′-5″ over the body wall at R. L. 106. The Reservoir level rose to a maximum of 112·18 on 25th July 1928 and it was depleted to 95·34.

General.

128. The regulation of water through the sluices was attended to with promptness and in keeping with the rules of regulation under the agreement with the Madras Government. The health of the labour camps at Krishnarajasagara and in the Irwin Canal area was fairly satisfactory. The canal works were inspected once and the tunnel works twice by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. The labour force employed on the Irwin Canal Works was about 12,000 of whom more than half was from the local areas. There were two deaths caused by the slipping of the sides of excavation in the 25th mile of the Irwin Canal, the coolies being caught in the debris. A compensation of Rs. 100 to the family of each of the deceased persons was sanctioned by Government. There was also a fatal accident to a boy in the North Bank, Krishnarajasagara, due to blasting operations.

(xiii) Electrical Department.

Capital works.

129. The net capital outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 14,80,270 bringing the total capital outlay up to the end of the year under report to Rs. 2,28,94,866. In addition to the above, an expenditure of Rs. 2,63,015 was incurred on works against the sum accumulated to the credit of the depreciation fund of the department. The important capital works in progress during the year were:—

(*a*) *Work under the VII Installation*—

This work which was started simultaneously at Sivasamudram, Kankanhalli, the Kolar Gold Fields and on the Kolar Transmission Lines is being executed only as the other works of the department permit. The total outlay on the VII Installation up to the end of June 1928 was Rs. 28,71,515 of which a sum of Rs. 6,58,646 was spent during the year under report.

(*b*) *Works at Mysore*—

An expenditure of Rs. 1,99,352 was incurred during the year against a grant of Rs. 3,50,000 on the construction of a new receiving station and the re-alignment of the distribution lines in Mysore City.

(*c*) *Works at Bangalore*—

An outlay of Rs. 1,14,159 was incurred in effecting certain improvements in the A, B and C Stations at Bangalore.

(*d*) *Power Supply to Hulikere Works*—

This item of work was completed and power service was started early in February 1928; the outlay incurred was Rs. 67,844. The revenue derived during the four months of the year was Rs. 6,390.

(*e*) *Electrification of Bowringpet*—

This work was completed during the year with an outlay of Rs. 70,673 and service was given to 100 street lights on 29th June 1927. There are at present 86 house lighting and four power installations and the revenue realised during the year was Rs. 4,862. The outlay incurred on the work was Rs. 32,450.

(*f*) *Electrification of Kolar Town*—

A sum of Rs. 37,438 was expended during the year and the work of construction of buildings was almost complete.

(*g*) *Electrification of Channapatna*—

This work was very nearly complete and the outlay incurred was Rs. 2,00,837 and arrangements are being made for the supply of power.

(*h*) *Electrification of Tumkur*—

This work was started during the year and an outlay of Rs. 9,765 was incurred. The building works are almost complete.

(*i*) *Power Supply to Mettur*—

This work was commenced in the month of February 1928 in connection with the supply of power to C. M. P. Mettur Project. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 2,41,444.

(*j*) *Remodelling transmission lines*—

A sum of Rs. 92,140 was spent during the year on the work of replacing weak and worn out poles on the transmission lines and the construction of cooly blocks at Kankanhalli.

130. The total outlay incurred during the year on extensions under Interior Power and Lighting in Bangalore, Mysore, Kankanhalli and the Kolar Gold Fields was Rs. 2,96,529. The demand for new connection was heavy and could not be fully met owing to other large capital works in progress. The more important works under interior power and lighting in progress during the year were—

(*a*) Installing Ornamental lights on the Hoskote Road (Rs. 13,449).
(*b*) Extending the power line to Hudi village (Rs. 12,503).
(*c*) Installing compound lights in the New Guests' Mansion (Rs. 12,345).
(*d*) Installing Ornamental lamps on the Viceroy Road (Rs. 10,518).
(*e*) Extending the power line from Peninsular Tobacco Co., etc., (Rs. 10,298).
(*f*) Installing Ornamental lights on Krishnarajendra Road (Rs. 9,357).
(*g*) Installing Ornamental lamps in Narasimharaja Boulevard (Rs. 8,694).

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131. The depreciation fund outlay in the several sections of the department amounted to Rs. 3,96,500 during the year as against Rs. 3,41,563 in the previous year. A large number of works were executed during the year on behalf of other departments of Government or private parties under the head "Contribution and other Departmental Works," the total expenditure incurred being Rs. 84,986. The following are some of the important works:—

(*a*) Installing ornamental lights on the parapet walls and certain lamp fittings in each of the sluice gates at the Krishnarajasagara (Rs. 8,835).
(*b*) Installing electric lights in the New Guests' Mansion (Rs. 8,274).
(*c*) Installing fairy lamp base holders and lamps on the Palace Central Dome (Rs. 7,453).
(*d*) Extension of interior and exterior lighting and putting festoons in the Exhibition grounds (Rs. 6,111).
(*e*) Installing electric lights in the stables of the Exhibition buildings (Rs. 4,059).
(*f*) Re-arranging 24 cluster lamp posts in the courtyard in front of the Palace (Rs. 3,501).
(*g*) Installing electric lights and fans in the new Legislative Council Hall (Rs. 3,318).

Power.

132. The power generated during the year was 161,894,410 kilowat hours against 151,860,610 K.-W. H. in the previous year, and the gross earnings were Rs. 40,93,667 against Rs. 39,89,016 in 1926-27, giving a cost of 1·094 pies per K.-W. H. against 1·137 pies per K.-W. H. in the year preceding. The total number of installations during the year was 471 for power and 10,937 for lighting against 361 for power, 9,905 for lighting and 13 for cooking in the preceding year. The additions to the number of installations during the year work up to a total increase of 10·35 per cent. The number of street lights in Mysore, Bangalore (including Yelahanka town), Kankanhalli, Bowringpet and the Kolar Gold Fields was 6,817 against 6,220 in the year previous, representing an increase of 597 or 9·1 per cent over the number of lights at the end of 1926-27. The maximum loads for power at generating station were 17,860 H. P. for mining companies, 11,680 H. P. for industrial concerns and 4,470 H. P. for street and bungalow lighting. The rebates granted to the mining companies during the year amounted to £26,859 or 8·84 per cent of the total mining revenue as against £31,952 or 10·68 per cent in the preceding year. The major portion of the rebates was due to the breakdown of the mining companies plant and other causes over which the department had no control.

Stores.

133. The total value of actual purchases of stores made during the year amounted to Rs. 13,00,672 of which, stores of the value of Rs. 9,50,266 were foreign and Rs. 3,50,406 were local. The opening balance of stock in the Stores of the department was valued at Rs. 19,03,673. The receipts during the year amounted in value to Rs. 23,11,108 bringing the total to Rs. 42,14,781. The issues during the year were valued at Rs. 25,47,172 leaving a balance stock amounting in value to Rs. 16,67,609. The stores operation of the department for the year resulted in a net credit of Rs. 2,36,064 to stock, which was due to the issue of materials to capital works (such as the VII installation, remodelling Bangalore transmission lines and power supply to Mettur) from the closing balance of the stock for 1926-27. During the year under report, Government ordered the constitution of a committee of departmental officers with a view to eliminate all obsolete articles and maintain the store balance at a minimum and four meetings of the committee were held during the year. The stores of the several sections of the department were counted and verified with the ledger balances twice during the year in December 1927 and June 1928. The differences noticed have all been reconciled and adjusted wherever necessary.

Workshops.

134. The value of the works turned out in the three departmental workshops at Bangalore, Mysore and Sivasamudram was Rs. 46,709 against Rs. 71,882 in the previous year. The decrease in the quantity of work turned out in the workshop is due to the fact that the workshop attached to the Bangalore Power and Lighting section was amalgamated with the Central Industrial Workshop.

Interruptions and Accidents.

135. There ware 108 interruptions of an average duration of 3·90 minutes as against 61 interruptions of an average duration of 9·43 minutes in the previous year. There were 26 stoppages of service by previous arrangements, lasting for 76 hours and 6 minutes. In addition to this, there were 91, 66 and 32 interruptions due to troubles in Kolar, Bangalore and Mysore respectively, the average duration of

each trouble being 12·5, 2·4, and 4 minutes. There were four fatal accidents, 2 at Bangalore, 1 at Sivasamudram and 1 at the Kolar Gold Fields, besides 18 minor accidents.

Finance.

136. The gross demand for the year under the several sections of the Department was Rs. 40,93,695 (exclusive of interest on the depreciation fund account balance at the end of 1926-27) as against Rs. 39,89,016 for the preceding year. Including the previous year's arrears of Rs. 2,44,986, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 43,38,681. The collections during the year were Rs. 41,29,063, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,09,618 at the end of June 1928. The operation and maintenance expenditure during the year amounted to Rs 9,24,769 against Rs. 8,99,753 in 1926-27 and the amount set apart from revenue for credit to the depreciation fund was Rs. 3,96,500 against Rs. 7,29,631 in the previous year. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 27,82,514 resulting in a return of 12·15 per cent on the total capital, excluding the capital expenditure on the Reservoir, at the end of June 1928 (Rs. 2,28,94,866) as against 11·49 per cent at the close of June 1927. The true return including the cost of the Reservoir and other works of the combined scheme will be about 5·3 per cent. The cost of power per B. T. U. was 0·091 of an anna or 1·094 of a pie as against 0·096 of an anna or 1·137 of a pie during the preceding year. The working expenses of the department exclusive of the depreciation work up to 22·60 per cent of the gross revenue for the year, the corresponding figure for the year previous being 22·55 per cent (revised).

General.

137. Among the works undertaken during the year, reference has been made in paragraph 129 *supra* to the electrification of Bowringpet, Kolar, Channapatna and Tumkur towns and supply of power to C. M. P. Mettur Project, as well as power supply to Hulikere and High Level Channel. Besides the above, works in connection with the electrification of Closepet and Nanjangud towns were in progress during the year under report. Estimates for the electrification of Dodballapur, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta and Devanhalli were sanctioned during the year. Sanction was accorded to a scheme for the supply of small electrically driven pumps on a hire purchase system for pumping water from wells, with certain concessions as regards the interest on the money due and remission of assessment when dry lands are irrigated. Further, the rate of power to be supplied to these pumps was reduced to 1½ annas per unit on the actual consumption without a minimum. There were 144 applications received under the scheme, of which 55 were sanctioned. Alternate schemes for developing hydro-electric power at the Jog Falls, the Krishnarajasagara and at Mekadatu and estimates for the electrification of some ten taluk head-quarter stations were under consideration at the close of the year.

(xiv) Railways.

Open Lines :— (1) Worked by the M. & S. M. Railway.

138. The length of the Mysore State Lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company continued to be the same as during the previous year, *viz.*, 9·88 miles of broad gauge and 261·60 miles of metre gauge with a capital at charge on 30th June 1928 of Rs. 198·62 lakhs. The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 52·59 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 1·98 lakhs over the earnings of the previous year. There was a corresponding increase in working expenses from Rs. 28·43 lakhs in 1926-27 to Rs. 30·40 lakhs during the year under report. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 57·81 against 56·17 in the preceding year. The net earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 22·19 lakhs. The net earnings gave a percentage of 11·17 on the capital outlay. After payment of the guaranteed interest on the sterling loan, *viz.*, Rs. 6,40,000 and the surplus profits to the Company, *viz.*, Rs. 1,00,000, the net gain to the State amounted to Rs. 14·79 lakhs against Rs. 14·77 lakhs, giving a return of 7·44 per cent against 7·37 per cent in the previous year on the capital at charge.

(2) Worked by the State.

139. The length of the Open Lines worked by the State remained the same as during the previous year, *viz.*, 424·29 miles, comprising 285·89 miles of metre gauge, 102·20 miles of narrow gauge (2'-6") and 36·20 miles of tramway (2'-0"). The net addition to the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 14,72,857 including a sum of Rs. 9,69,391 incurred on the Shimoga-Ragihosahalli Railway construction, and

the total capital outlay on open lines up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,17,49,577 made up of Rs. 2,64,42,073 on metre gauge, Rs. 41,03,956 on narrow gauge and Rs. 12,03,548 on tramways.

140. The total gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 38,04,000 against Rs. 35,60,000 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,44,000 The total number of passengers carried during the year was 4,476,316 and the quantity of goods carried 360,950 tons. The earnings from coaching and goods traffic amounted to Rs. 22,71,694 and Rs. 14,46,306 respectively. The working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 28,40,000 as against Rs. 27,96,000 in the year previous. Deducting a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs, being contribution to the Depreciation Fund, the outlay on ordinary maintenance and operations amounted to Rs. 22,64,000 as against Rs. 23,55,000 in the preceding year. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 59·50 against 66·16 in the preceding year.

141. The net receipts from the Railways worked by the State, after setting apart rupees four lakhs towards Depreciation Fund and Rs. 44,000 on account of guaranteed interest, amounted to Rs. 9,89,000 against Rs. 6,22,000 in the preceding year, yielding a return of 3·11 per cent against 2·06 per cent in the year 1926-27 on the capital outlay.

Rolling Stock.

142. The stock that underwent repairs during the year comprised 46 locomotives, 196 carriages and 313 goods wagons. In addition to this three additional heavy passenger engines for Metre Gauge were obtained and also the following additional Coaching and Goods stock was placed on the line :—

Metre Gauge.—

1 First class 4-wheeled coach.
4 Heavy brake-vans.
1 Luggage van.

Narrow Gauge.—

1 First, Second and Third class bogie coach.
1 Bogie brake luggage and third.

2'-0" Gauge.—

Four covered bogie wagons.

Stores.

143. The year opened with a balance of stock worth Rs. 7,31,719 and stores valued at Rs. 11,54,105 were purchased during the year. The issues amounted Rs. 11,29,974 leaving a closing balance of stock worth Rs. 7,55,850.

Accidents.

144. There was fortunately no accident to trains that caused serious injury persons or damages to property. Three persons were run over by trains and killed One person fell down from a running train on the Bangalore-Mysore section and died of the injuries sustained. The number of passengers injured during the year was five, due to either falling or jumping out of trains. The number of engine failures was 42 against 49 in the previous year and the cattle accidents during the year decreased from 96 to 94.

Employees.

145. The total number of servants employed on the Mysore Railways during the year was 1,186 against 1,154 in the previous year. Of these, 1,154 were Indians, 29 Anglo-Indians and 3 Europeans. The portion of the total annual cost of the police force borne by the Mysore Railways during the year was Rs. 27,1 which works out at 5·87 pies per train mile.

Special schemes and facilities.

146. In view of the future resumption of the Bangalore-Harihar line and construction of new lines, the question of training adequate staff was taken during the year and a Telegraph Training Class was opened to train students telegraphy and other traffic work for appointment as Signallers and Coach and Goods Clerks. Three Traffic Probationers have also been entertained and under training, two on the M. & S. M. and S. I. Railways and one locally. It is proposed to take three Probationers for the Loco Department and the question at present under consideration.

147. The construction work on the Shimoga-Ragihosalli Railway (18·96 m made good progress during the year and the whole line is likely to be opened for traffic by April or May 1929. The extension of this Railway as far as Ara

a further distance of 7·54 miles, making in all 27 miles from Shimoga, has been sanctioned and it is proposed to extend the line further as far as Ananthapur and Sagar if possible for the improvement of the Malnad in particular.

To avoid prohibitive freight charges by rail, arrangements were made to import coal required for the Mysore Railways by sea, thereby saving Rs. 3-9-6 per ton in price as well as freight or Rs. 90,000 per annum for about 25,000 tons obtained.

With a view to economy in the consumption of coal, a fuel inspector, with necessary staff, has also been temporarily entertained to instruct the running staff in the economical consumption of coal.

148. The traffic prospects of the following lines were investigated during the year and the reports received in this connection are under consideration :—

1. Chamrajnagar-Satyamangalam extension.
2. Chamrajnagar-Kollegal Railway.
3. Tumkur-Sira-Hiriyur Railway.
4. Tumkur-Sira Railway *via* Madhugiri.
5. Tumkur-Madhugiri Railway *via* Sira.
6. Tumkur-Sira Railway.
7. Chitaldrug-Haliyur Railway.
8. Chitaldrug-Challakere Railway.
9. Davangere-Jagalur Railway.
10. Davangere-Kottur Railway *via* Jagalur.

(xv) Post and Telegraph Offices.

149. At the beginning of the year, there were in all 510 post offices, of which four were head offices, 106 sub-offices and 400 branch offices. Twenty-seven new offices were opened and 6 experimental offices were made permanent during the year. The total number of post offices working at the close of the year was 537, consisting of four head offices, 106 sub-offices and 427 branch offices. There was also an increase in the number of offices, having telegraph facilities, from 74 to 77, of which 60 were located in the taluk head-quarter stations.

CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

1. The total revenue collection during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,60,80,974 and showed a rise of Rs. 22,11,625 over the revenue of the previous year of Rs. 3,38,69,349. The expenditure chargeable to revenue was Rs. 3,60,40,349 as against Rs. 3,47,39,907 in the year 1926-27. The net revenue transactions of the year under report resulted in an improvement of over nine lakhs as compared with the previous year's figures.

2. The major heads which mostly contributed to the improvement in the revenue position were Land Revenue, Forest, Stamp, Mining Revenue, Railways and Hydro-electric and Irrigation works.

3. The total receipts and expenditure on account of service and debt heads were Rs. 4,46,41,687 and Rs. 4,49,01,033 against Rs. 4,11,93,137 and Rs. 4,18,01,756 respectively in the year previous.

4. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 79,90,077 against Rs. 82,49,422 on 30th June 1927.

RECEIPTS.

5. The noticeable variations under Receipts as compared with the previous year are explained below.—

(*i*) *Land Revenue.*—Increase Rs. 2,48,411. The bulk of the increase is under assessment on lands due to better attention paid to collection work and disposal of lands on a large scale. The increase would have been still more, were it not for a debit of Rs. 1,09,532 under Refunds on account of wet assessment realised in the Channels under Krishnarajasagara transferred to the Revenue Account of the latter as per orders of Government.

(*ii*) *Mining Revenue.*—Increase Rs. 1,68,170. The increase is mainly due to the profit of 1·63 lakhs realised from the Byrapur Chrome Mines.

(*iii*) *Forest Revenue.*—Increase Rs. 5,41,305. The increase is due to brisk sales under Sandal Oil, improved receipts under Timber and better results in the Tangadi Bark sales.

(*iv*) *Excise.*—Increase Rs. 89,715. The increase is mainly under arrack due to increase in consumption in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and better collection, and the undertaking of large Capital Works, such as the Irwin Canal, which have attracted labour.

(*v*) *Stamps.*—Increase Rs. 1,87,256. The increase is chiefly under Court Fee Stamps due to opening of additional courts.

(*vi*) *Law and Justice.*—Decrease Rs. 9,727. The increase in the amount of Refunds during the year which is more than that of the year 1926-27 by about Rs. 8,000 accounts for the fall in the Revenue under this head.

(*vii*) *Miscellaneous other receipts.*—Decrease Rs. 1,10,589. With the exception of Income tax, Pensions and Allowances, Jails and Medical, the other heads show an improvement over the previous year's revenue. The noticeable decrease under Income tax is attributable to the discharge of previous year's claims for refund from the Gold Mining Companies under Section 49 of the Income-tax Regulation during the year. The increase under Miscellaneous is mainly due to better realisation under sale of lands, houses, etc., and less refunds than in the preceding year.

(*viii*) *Miscellaneous.*—Increase Rs. 93,279. A fall of 1·16 lakhs under "Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract" compensated by a rise of 1·52 lakhs under "Civil Works" due to the opening of new toll-gates on State fund roads with

effect from 1st March 1928 and to recovery of certain arrears of water tax collections from the Bangalore City Municipality and combined with the increased receipts under Interest and Agriculture explain the total increase under this head.

(*ix*) *Commercial Services.*—Increase Rs. 10,03,805. The increase is chiefly under Railways and Hydro-electric and Irrigation Works due to improved earnings. That under Krishnarajasagara Hydro-electric works is mainly due to the transfer of wet assessment on lands commanded by the Krishnarajasagara from Land Revenue to this head and to the reduced contribution to the Electrical Depreciation Fund.

The betterment under Industrial works is due to the absence of the special debits of 1926-27 consequent on the writing down of Capital of some of the works.

(*x*) *Debt Heads.*—Increase Rs. 12,36,626. The noticeable increases are under Insurance and Provident Funds and Savings Bank Deposits. The latter includes a sum of Rs. 9,85,600 received on account of five-year fixed deposits from 1st February 1928 under a scheme sanctioned during the year.

EXPENDITURE.

6. The expenditure of the year 1927-28 under Service and Capital heads amounted to Rs. 4,30,53,507 as against Rs. 3,75,88,900 in the previous year.

7. The noticeable increases and decreases under the several heads as compared with the previous year are explained below:—

(*i*) *Revenue Collection Charges.*—Increase Rs. 2,36,521. The increase is chiefly under Forest due to larger expenditure under Timber (the receipts under this head have also gone up) and to the installation aud maintenance of a timber creosoting plant.

(*ii*) *Administration.*—Increase Rs. 2,24,811. The heads Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, Miscellaneous, Courts of Law and Army are mainly responsible for the increase. The increase of Rs. 40,000 under Courts of Law is due to effect having been given to the recommendations of the Laws Delays' Committee. Purchase of remounts, larger expenditure under feed and keep of horses and mules, rapid progress in the construction of Military works and increase in the pension charges due to a large number of retirements owing to reorganisation explain the increase under Army.

(*iii*) *Public Instruction.*—Decrease Rs. 1,16,457. The decrease is under the net expenditure chargeable to this head due to an increase of 2¼ lakhs over the previous year's figures under receipts from cesses.

(*iv*) *Medical Charges.*—Increase Rs. 1,27,310. The increase is due (1) to larger expenditure on account of extra bedding, clothing and dietary charges of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, (2) to the deputation of certain officers to foreign countries for specialising in general surgery and venereal diseases, (3) to the extra purchase of Europe medicines and hospital necessaries and (4) to the appointment of a separate Medical Officer for the Krishnarajendra Hospital.

(*v*) *Religious Charges.*—Decrease Rs. 17,598. Unlike the year 1926-27 there have been no charges of previous years to be met during the year under report and this explains the decrease.

(*vi*) *Commercial Services.*—Increase Rs. 41,64,165. The undertaking of the construction of the Irwin Canal during the year the outlay under which amounted to twenty-eight lakhs, the increased outlay under Railways on account of Shimoga-Arasalu Railway, the expenditure on account of supply of electric power to Mettur and the revival of the system of payment of commutation of pensions during the year have contributed to the increase under this head.

(*vii*) *Public Works.*—Increase Rs. 3,53,370. The increase is chiefly under Irrigation works due to the vigorous policy adopted in respect of the improvement of irrigational facilities, the noticeable among these being the construction of the new Anjanapur Reservoir in the Shikarpur taluk which was sanctioned during the year.

(*viii*) *Pensions.*—Increase Rs. 76,497. This is due to the additional pensions sanctioned during the year.

(*ix*) *Miscellaneous.*—Increase Rs. 4,15,988. The two heads Interest and Grants for public improvements are responsible for nearly two and half lakhs, the increase in the former case being mainly due to more interest paid on Savings Bank deposits consequent on the progressive increase of deposits year after year and that in the latter being due to additional expenditure incurred for the improvement of water supply in towns. The increase under Sanitation and Vaccination, Economic Development, etc., is contributed by (1) miscellaneous expenditure in connection with the Health Survey of the State by Dr. Sweet, (2) expenditure in connection with financing the various activities of the Economic Conference, (3) expenditure in connection with serum manufacture which was undertaken during the year and (4) expenditure in connection with the purchase of tools and plant for the well boring operations under the control of the Industries and Commerce Department. The amount under special reserve represents the credit afforded to that head in the fund accounts by debit to the Service head. This sum is the amount that had been drawn from the reserve for meeting expenses in consequence of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

(*x*) *Debt Heads.*—Decrease Rs. 23,65,330.

The outgoing in the investment account is due to the need for funds for financing the large capital works on hand. The annual contribution of Rs. 18,78,000 to the Loan Sinking Fund was also not invested as it was ordered by Government that it should be utilised for expenditure on the Irwin Canal.

8. The cash balance at the close of the year (*viz.*, Rs. 79,90,077) comprised Rs. 43,46,148 in State Treasuries, Rs. 32,93,787 in Banks in India and Rs. 3,53,141-11-0 being the equivalent of £26,485-12-6 at 1s. 6 d. per rupee with Messrs. Coutts & Co.

9. The total nominal value of securities of different kinds (excluding fixed deposits) held at the close of the year aggregated Rs. 312½ lakhs showing an increase of Rs 4½ lakhs over the preceding year.

(ii) Excise.

Country Spirits.

10. The total quantity of spirits manufactured was 361,314 gallons as against 322,644 gallons in the preceding year. Including the previous year's balance of 20,467 gallons, the total stock of liquor available for issue was 381,781 gallons. The issue for consumption during the year amounted to 358,378 gallons (including 68,277 gallons issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore), leaving a balance of 23,403 gallons at the close of the year.

11. The total quantity of molasses arrack transported during the year amounted to 276,078 gallons as against 248,285 gallons in the previous year. Including the stock of 11,384 gallons at the beginning of the year, as well as 69 gallons of proof liquor used for adjustment of weak liquor and 5 gallons found in excess in certain casks, the total quantity available was 287,536 gallons. Of this, 217,817 gallons (against 245,159 in the previous year) were issued to shop-keepers and a quantity of 2,708 gallons (against 2,727 in the preceding year) was booked as wastage, leaving a balance of 13,011 gallons in the several bonded depots at the close of the year. The percentage of wastage was 0·9, the lowest on record and a steady improvement in the matter of wastage is perceptible ever since the transport business was undertaken by the Department in July 1924. The total expenditure incurred in the transport of liquors and drugs during the year amounted to Rs. 53,352 as against Rs. 69,719 in the year previous. As in the preceding year, there were 61 bonded depots for stocking and issuing liquor under bond to retail shop-keepers. The quantity of proof liquor issued for adjusting weak liquor in bonded depots increased from 55 to 71½ gallons during the year, the issue being however confined to a few depots. Circular instructions were issued to Taluk officers and Excise officers to guard against the unnecessary use of proof spirit as there were reasons to believe that the strength of arrack was either not correctly ascertained or the actual quantity required to raise the weak liquor to the required strength was not properly calculated. A quantity of 5 gallons and 27¾ drams of proof liquor was issued to licensees on payment of duty and price for adjusting

weak liquor found in their shops as against 15 gallons and 40¾ drams issued in the year previous.

12. The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits (molasses arrack, jaggery arrack and special liquors) was 601 against 606 in the previous year. Each arrack shop served on an average an area of 51·6 square miles and 10,281 persons as against 52·4 square miles and 10,226 persons in the year 1926-27. The consumption of molasses arrack rose to 269,874 gallons from 245,180 gallons in the preceding year. The increase of 24,694 gallons, due partly to vigilance of the detective staff and partly to favourable seasonal conditions, was shared by all the districts, the highest increase (12 per cent) being in the Bangalore district. The incidence of consumption of arrack per head of the population rose to 2·3 drams from 2·2 drams in 1926-27. The incidence in Bangalore city was 22·1, in Mysore city 18·9 and on the Kolar Gold Fields 5·5 drams, as against 18·5, 17·3 and 5·4 drams respectively in the previous year. The consumption of jaggery arrack sold in sealed bottles was 3,976 gallons as against 5,080 gallons in the preceding year and of special liquors 5,671 gallons as against 5,840 gallons in 1926-27. The number of licenses issued for the possession of rectified spirits was 26 (as against 25 in the previous year) of which 21 were held by chemists and 5 by industrial concerns. The total quantity of rectified spirits issued during the year amounted to 3,948 gallons (against 3,329 gallons in the preceding year) of which, 2,637 gallons were issued at concession rates of duty to industrial concerns, 3 gallons to licensed chemists on payment of the full rate of duty and 1,308 gallons free of duty, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 2,284, 13 and 1,032. Fifty-four licenses were issued for the possession and sale of denatured spirits as against 52 in the previous year and the total quantity of spirits issued was 449 gallons against 595 in the year 1926-27. The Mysore Pharmaceuticals Limited obtained a supply of 2,372 gallons of rectified spirits from the Government Central Distillery as against 2,235 gallons in the preceding year. The total stock including the previous year's balance amounted to 2,380·3 gallons, of which the entire quantity excepting 6 ounces was used in the preparation of medicines. The total revenue derived from country spirits was Rs. 26,52,285 as against Rs. 25,92,540 in 1926-27.

Toddy.

13. There were 2,497 shops for the sale of toddy during the year as against 2,547 shops in the previous year. Each shop served on an average an area of 11·7 square miles and 2,347 persons. The number of trees licensed for tapping was 350,771 as against 347,978 trees in the previous year. Of these, 330,211 trees were situated within the State and 20,560 were in the Madras Presidency. The number of trees tapped in the State for shops in Madras was 16,648 against 16,707 in the preceding year. The realisations from the tree-tax amounted to Rs. 9,51,569 against Rs. 9,30,116 in the preceding year and those under shop rentals to Rs. 23,49,182 against Rs. 23,71,259 in 1926-27. Of the total toddy revenue, tree-tax formed 28 per cent and shop rental 69·3 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 27·4 and 70·7 respectively. The total toddy revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 33,89,353 as against Rs. 33,84,015 for 1926-27. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, nine annas and three pies.

Malt and Foreign Liquors.

14. As in the preceding year, there was one tavern in the Kolar Gold Fields area licensed to sell draught country beer manufactured by the Bangalore Brewery, as also a shop for the sale of bottled beer in the Bangalore city. In addition, all Railway refreshment rooms were as usual permitted to sell bottled beer. The total consumption of beer increased from 11,423 gallons in the previous year to 11,447 gallons during the year under report, nearly 75 per cent of the consumption being on the Kolar Gold Fields. The revenue realised under this head was Rs. 15,145 (as against Rs. 16,191 in the previous year), of which a sum of Rs. 6,673 was on account of duty. There were no shops in the State for the sale of *akkibhoja*. The total number of licenses of different kinds issued for the sale of foreign liquors was 62 against 50 in the previous year and the consumption)including malt liquors) amounted to 25,078 gallons as against 23,653 in the preceding year, the increase being shared by all the districts except Kolar. The revenue from license fees and surcharge fees amounted to Rs. 14,509 against Rs. 13,978 in the year 1926-27.

Intoxicating drugs: Ganja.

15. The stock of ganja in the provincial stores at the beginning of the year was 17,713 seers. Additions during the year consisted of 11,061 seers received

from ganja plantations and 189 seers of confiscated ganja and excess found in shelves due to the absorption of moisture, making a total stock of 28,963 seers. Out of this, 10,420 seers of ganja (as against 11,970 seers in the previous year) were issued to taluk treasuries for supply to retail shops and 410 seers to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, against 450 seers in 1926-27. Deducting a quantity of 214 seers which was destroyed as being unfit, there remained a balance of 17,919 seers at the end of the year. The cultivation of ganja was confined to an area of 40 acres (against 25 in the preceding year) in the Goribidnur taluk. The out-turn amounted to 286 maunds against 162 maunds in the previous year, giving an average yield of 7·2 against 6·5 maunds. The number of shops licensed for the sale of ganja remained the same as in 1926-27, *viz.*, 250, each shop serving on an average an area of 117·8 square miles and 23,439 persons. The consumption of ganja decreased from 12,030 seers during the preceding year to 10,409 in the year under report, showing a fall of 13 per cent which was contributed by all the districts except Kadur. The incidence of taxation per seer was Rs. 40·2 against Rs. 35·8 in the previous year. The retail selling prices varied from 10 to 12 annas per tola against the minimum rate of 10 annas prescribed in the rules. The total realisations from duty and shop rent amounted to Rs. 4,18,353 against Rs. 4,30,624 in the previous year, and the incidence of taxation per head of population was one anna, one pie against one anna, two pies in the preceding year.

Opium.

16. The number of shops licensed to vend opium was 94 as against 95 in the preceding year and the consumption was 1,393 seers against 1,362 in 1926-27. The income from shop rentals was Rs. 25,468 against Rs. 23,968 in the previous year and the gain from the sale of opium was Rs. 65,583 against Rs. 64,829 in the year 1926-27. The incidence of taxation of opium revenue per head of population was three pies as against 2·9 pies in the preceding year.

Excise Offences.

17. The number of cases of excise offences reported during the year was 2,828 as against 2,469 in the preceding year. Including 337 cases pending from the previous year, there were for disposal during the year 3,165 cases involving 4,464 persons. Of these, 2,555 cases relating to 3,588 persons were dealt with departmentally and 405 cases concerning 550 persons were placed before Magistrates, leaving a balance of 205 cases affecting 326 persons at the close of the year as against 337 cases pertaining to 543 persons at the end of the previous year.

18. The percentage of disposals was 92·6 against 88·1 in the year 1926-27. Including 60 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the Magistrates had for disposal 465 cases concerning 641 persons; conviction was secured in 339 cases relating to 431 persons and 56 cases concerning 103 persons ended in acquittal; eight cases were ordered to be struck off the file or otherwise disposed of. The year closed with a balance of 62 cases pending before Magistrates as against 60 in the year previous. The percentage of convictions was 72·9 against 84 in the previous year. The amount of fines imposed and compensation fees accepted was Rs. 13,790 as against Rs. 9,722 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 824 was paid on account of rewards and secret service charges as compared with Rs. 689 in the year 1926-27. There were 228 cases of illicit distillation, as against 128 in the preceding year, the largest increase (in the Shimoga and the Kadur districts) being due to the greater activity of the special detective establishment in these districts. The staff attached to the Excise Intelligence Bureau detected 55 cases (as against 26 in the year previous), besides collecting and disseminating information relating to organised offences. Of these, 21 related to illicit distillation, 8 to illegal possession of arrack, five to illicit tapping of date and bagani trees, three to smuggling of ganja and toddy, one to illegal cultivation of ganja plants and seven to illegal sale of arrack and ganja.

19. The Excise Commissioner inspected the Excise branches of all the Deputy Commissioners' Offices, 11 sub-division offices (excise), 25 range offices, 34 taluk offices, and 29 bonded depots, besides inspecting a number of sub-range offices. He also visited the Government Central Distillery a number of times and the Mysore Pharmaceuticals Limited, as well as the ganja plantations at Goribidnur. Several of the taluk and range offices and bonded depots were inspected by the respective sub-division officers while the Deputy Commissioners of districts (except Bangalore) inspected more than 50 per cent of the Excise Offices and a few Excise shops.

20. The total demand for the year under all items of excise revenue was Rs. 65,64,415 against Rs. 65,37,766 in the preceding year. Including a sum of Rs. 3,19,861 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 68,84,276. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 66,15,734 was collected and Rs. 26,965 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,41,577 to be collected at the close of the year. The collections work out to 99·8 per cent in the case of the current demand and 27·0 per cent in the case of arrears. The incidence of the total excise revenue per head of the population was Rs. 1-2-4 against Rs. 1-2-2 in the preceding year. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 4,21,058 against Rs. 4,17,660 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 6·00 to the total receipts as in the year 1926-27. The total amount refunded during the year on account of excise revenue due to inamdars was Rs. 88,593 as against Rs. 77,404 in the previous year. Finance.

21. There were 39 Excise Licensing Boards working in various parts of the State as against 38 in the preceding year. Of these, 25 boards held meetings and discussed questions relating to the location and the number of excise shops. Altogether, 61 excise shops were closed during the year. There were 90 cases of drunkenness (as against 70 in the previous year) booked under the Police Regulation and 78 of them ended in conviction. Preventive measures.

22. The report of the Committee appointed to suggest measures for the improvement and better conservation of date groves was under the consideration of Government at the end of the year. The following were some of the important changes and measures introduced during the year:— General.

(i) The due date for the payment of the second instalment of tree-tax was changed from the end of the month following that in which the application is made to the 20th of the same month.

(ii) The Deputy Commissioners were in special cases empowered to invite, with the sanction of the Excise Commissioner, tenders for individual shops or groups of shops and to dispose of them without public auction.

(iii) The demanding of four months rental or of surety from foreigners with no sufficient property in Mysore or from persons of doubtful solvency was made compulsory.

(iv) Jaggery arrack and special liquors were ordered to be supplied through bonded depots instead of the contractors obtaining them direct from the distillery.

(v) The scale of pay of Excise Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors was raised with effect from 1st June 1928.

(iii) Income-Tax.

23. During the year under report notices calling for returns of income were issued in 9,576 cases against 10,559 cases in the previous year. Of these, 9,358 notices were served as against 10,440 in 1926-27. The decrease in the number of notices was due to the removal of names of persons whose income was below Rs. 1,800 per annum. The number of returns of income filed by assessees was 7,189 (against 8,449 in the previous year), of which 3,060 were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 3,911 cases and account books were produced in 3,188 cases of which the accounts in 1,211 cases were found to be satisfactory. Assessment was made during the year in 5,442 cases (including 72 companies and 4 firms) against 5,218 cases in the year previous. The number of applications filed for revision of assessment was 272 against 230 in the preceding year and in 95 cases the applications were successful against 83 in 1926-27. Fifty-one cases were pending assessment at the close of the year as against 81 at the end of 1926-27. Assessment.

24. The demand for the year under income-tax was Rs. 10,54,638 against Rs. 10,19,404 (revised) for the year 1926-27. Including the balance of the previous year (Rs. 1,18,230 revised figure), and penalties, etc. (Rs. 5,686) and excluding refunds and rebates (Rs. 3,74,879), the net demand for the year amounted to Rs. 8,03,675 against Rs. 11,67,852 in the year previous. The collections during the year, excluding excess collections and advance payment (Rs. 2,465), were Rs. 7,00,302 against Rs. 10,04,241 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,03,372 uncollected against Rs. 1,63,611 in 1926-27. The incidence of income-tax demand (gross) per head of the population was Re. 0-2-11 against Re. 0-2-9·8 in the year previous. Demand, Collection and Balance.

25. The assessments for the year under salaries, property and professional earnings were Rs. 1,68,612, Rs. 20,910 and Rs. 11,561 as against Rs. 1,62,414, Rs. 20,230 and Rs. 11,578 respectively for the year 1926-27. Under business and other sources the assessments were Rs. 7,68,327 and Rs. 94,611 against Rs. 7,34,838 and Rs. 95,389 respectively in the preceding year. The income-tax collected on profits of companies during the year was Rs. 5,31,435 against Rs. 5,04,890 in 1926-27.

26. The demand for the year under super-tax was Rs. 4,53,525 against Rs. 4,33,043 for the preceding year. Including the balance of the previous year (Rs. 12,835), the total demand was Rs. 4,66,360, against which an amount of Rs. 4,48,038 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,583 outstanding at the close of the year as against Rs. 35,642 (revised) at the end of the previous year.

The income-tax and super-tax demanded during the year from four gold mining companies, two chromite companies and one manganese company amounted to Rs. 3,77,015 and Rs. 3,57,574 against Rs. 3,79,049 and Rs. 3,57,407 respectively in the year previous.

27. The average incidence of taxation under super-tax was Re. 0-1-2·9 per head of the population against Re. 0-1-2·2 in 1926-27. Super-tax was collected during the year from two banking companies (Rs. 17,681), one cotton spinning and weaving company (Rs. 8,019), one Insurance Company (Rs. 1,241), 6 Mining and other mineral companies including petroleum (Rs. 3,64,995), one woollen mill (Rs. 32,040) and three other companies (Rs. 22,157). The number of appeals and revision petitions fell from 588 and 58 to 536 and 41 respectively during the year under report. Three applications for reference to the Chief Court were received under section 66 (ii) of the Regulation, of which 2 were rejected and one was referred to the Chief Court. There were thus seven cases in all pending before the Chief Court, including the six cases pending from the previous year. Of these three were disposed of during the year. The decision was favourable to the Department in one case and partly in another.

Finance.

28. The expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 91,477 against Rs. 89,201, the difference being mainly due to increase in the salaries of income-tax officers.

General.

29. The following are the important changes effected during the year :—

1. The Stamp fee of two annas on refund applications was remitted and the stamp duty of twelve annas payable on miscellaneous applications to Income-tax Officers was reduced to two annas.
2. A time limit of one month was fixed for encashment of refund cheques.
3. Rule 23 of the Income-tax Rules regarding the calculation of income derived in part from agriculture and in part from business was amended.
4. The profits of co-operative societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Regulation or the dividends or other payments received by the members of any such society on account of such profits were exempted from the tax payable under the Income-tax Regulation.
5. The reciprocal arrangements existing between the Government of Mysore and the Government of India in regard to relief from double income-tax on salaries, business and pension were extended to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

(iv) Stamps.

Important measures.

30. The following important changes and measures were adopted during the year :—

(*a*) Stamp duty on cheques and bills of exchange payable on demand was abolished, the stamp duty payable on bonds hypothecating moveable properties was reduced and stamp duty was remitted on endorsements on cheques.

(*b*) Rates of exchange for the conversion of foreign currency into the currency of British India for the purpose of calculating stamp duty were ascertained and notified.

(*c*) Thirty-two new denominations of general stamps required for use as per amended Regulation, II of 1922, were manufactured and made available for sale to the public.

(*d*) The power of appointing stamp vendors was delegated to the Revenue Sub-Division Officers.

(*e*) Stamped receipts were required to be obtained from private persons while returning boxes or chests deposited by them in Government treasuries, in cases where the value of such chests or boxes exceeds Rs. 20.

(*f*) Court fees for the issue of processes were slightly enhanced.

(*g*) Court fee stamps over-printed with certain letters were introduced for the recovery of fees under the "Record of Rights" scheme in the Bangalore taluk.

(*h*) The power of re-funding to the Jahgirdar of Yelandur the value of court fee stamps used in the courts of Yelandur was delegated to the Commissioner of Stamps.

(*i*) The introduction of new receipt stamps of improved pattern and the manufacture of three more denominations of Court fee stamps were undertaken.

(*j*) The Superintendent of the Stamp Manufactory was deputed to the Security Printing Press to study the up-to-date methods of printing stamps.

Stock.

31. The opening balance in the Central Depot was 4,910,040 stamps of the total value of Rs. 53,81,845. During the year under report 501,048 court fee stamps, 419,600 general stamps, 1,280,000 receipt stamps, 520,000 copy stamps and 10,000 hundi stamps of the total value of Rs. 35,86,711 were received from the manufactory. Excluding the damaged papers not taken to stock in the Central Depot, the total stock came up to 7,639,263 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 89,68,444 inclusive of the value of 386 unused hundi stamps. Out of this, 3,550,713 stamps of the value of Rs. 31,94,246 were issued to the local depots, the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury and the Supervisor of the office of the Superintendent of Stamps, leaving a balance at the end of the year of 4,088,540 stamps of the value of Rs. 58,35,199. Private documents and cheques numbering 106,488 were got impressed with the stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 46,264 as against Rs. 32,632 in the preceding year. Stamps numbering 231,225 of the value of Rs. 1,18,943 were supplied to the Pay and Accounts Officer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The value of stamps impressed upon documents received from the Collector, Civil and Military Station, amounted to Rs. 20,900.

Receipts and expenditure.

32. The total revenue for the year realised from the sale of stamps and under other heads of stamp revenue rose to Rs. 22,82,007 from Rs. 20,94,560 in the preceding year. The increase (Rs. 1,87,447) was mainly under court fee stamps, due to the opening of some new Civil courts and to the enhanced rates of process fees introduced during the year. The amount foregone by Government on account of entire or partial exemption from stamp duty in respect of instruments relating to co-operative societies and other institutions was Rs. 22,363. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,07,716 and the net revenue for the year was Rs. 20,74,291. Under institution fees awarded in pauper suits, a sum of Rs. 46,020 was due to Government at the beginning of the year. A sum of Rs. 12,791 was awarded in the course of the year. The amount recovered, including remissions, was Rs. 7,127.

General.

33. There was one case of prosecution under section 64 of the Regulation for wilful evasion of stamp laws in the Manjarabad taluk. It was pending at the close of the year. The Commissioner of Stamps inspected the stamp registers of seven district treasuries and seven taluk treasuries and most of the offices and courts were inspected either by the Deputy Commissioners or by the *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps. Theft of a certain number of stamps of lower denominations of the total value of Rs. 3,552-14-0 occurred in the Mysore District Treasury. The loss was made good by the Government servants, owing to whose neglect the pilfering was made possible.

(v) The Mysore State Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

34. There were 1,883 proposals during the year as against 2,425 in the previous year. Of these, 1,389 were accepted (984 being for first insurance and 405 for further insurance) and 386 were rejected, 311 being temporarily on medical grounds and 75 permanently on medical and other grounds. Thus there were 108 proposals pending disposal at the close of the year. Out of the proposals accepted, policies were issued in 1,274 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 10,74,770 for a monthly premium of Rs. 3,784-8-0, and in the remaining 115 cases treasury receipts for payment of first premia had not been received on 30th June 1928. Seven hundred

and twenty-one policies held by 256 persons assuring Rs. 2,87,601 matured, consequent on the insured attaining 55 years, 96 persons holding 171 policies assuring Rs. 98,524 surrendered their policies for surrender value under rules 10 and 26; and 137 persons holding 249 policies assuring Rs. 1,59,077 were reported dead.

35. The opening balance at the credit of the insurance fund on the 1st of July 1927 was Rs. 77,83,449-3-0, exclusive of the sum of Rs. 7,400-4-0 paid for the purchase during 1924-25 of the Mysore District Board Railway Bonds of the face value of Rs. 7,475. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 11,69,986-1-2 of which a sum of Rs. 8,52,975-5-11 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 3,17,010-11-3 the interest on the balances of the fund. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 6,16,534-3-9 of which a sum of Rs. 5,80,906-13-2 was spent in payment of policies and a sum of Rs. 35,627-6-7 on management. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 83,36,901-0-5. The percentages of the total expenditure and of the cost of management to the total income were 52·69 and 3·04 as against 58·5 and 3·12 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting the unpaid claims was 38·08 per cent of the total liability as against 35·75 in 1926-27. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 39,558 of which 22,049 were for first insurance and 17,509 for further insurance and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 2,76,22,833-10-0. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 26,073 assuring Rs. 2,05,66,488-4-0, and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 71,396-8-0. Of the remaining 13,485 policies, 12,721 assuring Rs. 66,43,757-11-3 were completely discharged and claims on 312 policies assuring Rs. 1,77,702-10-9 were pending payment at the end of the year. Four hundred and fifty-two policies assuring Rs. 2,34,885 were not realising premia. Of the 12,721 policies completely discharged, 5,134 were by death of the insured, 5,560 by the insured attaining 55 years, 198 by cancellation, 1,666 by surrender and 163 were automatically adjusted as the premia in arrears equalled or exceeded the sum available for payment.

Family Pension Branch.

36. There was no admission to the Family Pension Branch during the year under report as it is closed to new entrants. The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1927 was Rs. 5,309-13-9 and the total receipts during the year including interest on monthly balances amounted to Rs. 1,238-12-3. The total payment amounted to Rs. 1,635, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,913-10-0 at the credit of the fund.

Public Branch.

37. From the commencement of the scheme to the end of the year under report, 11,826 proposals for Rs. 1,23,87,675 were received in the Public Branch. Out of these, 9,403 proposals for Rs. 1,01,04,400 were accepted and 6,895 proposals resulted in policies assuring Rs. 77,61,400 and realising an annual premium of Rs. 4,11,799-6-0. During the year, 22 insured persons were reported dead and a claim for Rs. 26,400 arose. A sum of Rs. 18,100 was paid in claims. A surrender value of Rs. 7,358-8-1 was paid in discharge of 622 policies. The amount paid in discharge of five matured policies was Rs. 9,500. The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1927 was Rs. 9,05,539-4-7, the income during the year including interest amounted to Rs. 3,59,762-10-8 and the expenditure was Rs. 66,536-3-1, resulting in a closing cash balance on 30th June 1928 of Rs. 11,98,765-12-2. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 74,500 is invested in the Government of India Second War Loan Bonds. Out of the sum advanced as loan to the insured for keeping their policies in force, a sum of Rs. 7,131-9-3 remains outstanding against the policy holders.

General.

38. An Annuity Scheme has been sanctioned and rules therefor have been framed and were under the consideration of Government at the end of the year. They have recently been published.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

39. There were 76 Savings Banks in the State Treasuries as against 75 in the previous year. The number of individual accounts newly opened during the year was 6,894 and that closed 2,183. The number of accounts current at the end of the year was 32,690 with a balance of Rs. 1,73,29,169 at their credit. The total number

of accounts (both current and dead) on the books at the close of the year was 54,826 against 50,115 at the end of 1926-27 and the aggregate amount at the credit of the depositors was Rs. 1,74,19,847 or Rs. 17,51,012 more than in the preceding year. The average balance at the credit of each depositor was Rs. 318 against Rs. 313 in the previous year. Out of the total balance at the credit of the accounts, the amount deposited by the public excluding special deposits on behalf of funds was Rs. 1,17,23,502 which works up to an average balance of Rs. 241 at the credit of each depositor. The amount at the credit of dead accounts on the 30th June 1928 was Rs. 90,678 against Rs. 87,418 in the previous year. The total amount deposited during the year was Rs. 71,93,799 and that withdrawn was Rs. 61,09,002. The deposits were more than withdrawals in all treasuries except in the Shimoga District Treasury, the net increase being Rs. 10,84,797. The amounts at the credit of the accounts of Village Panchayets and other special funds were Rs. 56,96,344. There was an increase in the number of depositors under each class, the net increase in the total being 3,977 at the close of the year. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 each on 30th June 1928 was 506 and the amount at their credit was Rs. 91,41,599; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 455 and Rs. 82,61,690 respectively.

40. Thirty-three applications were received for nomination as against 46 in the previous year, the total number of nominations recorded up to the end of the year being 351. During the year under report, the scheme of collecting savings banks was extended to Shimoga, Davangere and Tumkur as an experimental measure for a period of one year, and work had been started in Shimoga and Tumkur by the end of the year. The amounts at the credit of the collecting savings banks in Bangalore and Mysore cities on 30th June 1928 were Rs. 2,22,295 and Rs. 2,04,791 respectively against Rs. 1,97,197 and Rs. 1,53,188 in the preceding year. Government sanctioned a scheme of five-year fixed deposits in savings banks, carrying interest at 5 per cent per annum, and under the scheme a sum of Rs. 9,85,600 had been collected by the end of the year, including a sum of Rs. 2,03,700 on account of special deposits on behalf of funds.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1927.)

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

Vital Statistics.

1. The subjoined statement gives statistics of births and deaths as compar with those of the previous year.—

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Male	Female	Total	Rate per mille	Male	Female	Total	Rate per mi
1926	61,880	58,422	120,302	20·52	44,799	42,332	87,131	14·8
1927	55,710	52,953	108,663	18·54	42,897	39,548	82,445	14·0

2. The ratio of births per mille of the population (5,859,952) was 18·54 1·98 less than that of the previous year. Male births were as usual in excess female births, the relative proportion for every 100 female births averaging 105· against 105·90 in the preceding year. The highest birthrate during the year w recorded by the Kolar district (23·00) and the lowest by the Hassan district (13·9 Births exceeded deaths in six districts, the largest difference 9·22 per mille bei recorded in the Tumkur district. The total number of births registered in urban are was 27,156 or 35·28 per mille as compared with 22,456 or 29·17 in the precedi year. In rural areas the total number of births was 81,507 giving a ratio of 16·01 mille. As in the past year, births exceeded deaths both in rural and urban are The ratio of births recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Ko Gold Fields, where a special staff is maintained for the registration of vital statisti was respectively 39·06, 31·16 and 38·37 per mille.

3. The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 82,445 against 87,131 in the previous year. The death rate during the year was 14·06 mille as against 14·87 in the preceding year 1926. The highest death rate (21·: was recorded in the Shimoga district and the lowest (12·31) in the Tumkur distri The largest number of deaths was recorded at the age of 60 and above (17,646) a between the ages of 20 and 30 (10,351) as against 16,273 at the age of 60 and abc and 10,979 between the ages of 20 and 30 in the preceding year. The ratio mille of the population at the several age groups was as usual highest among cl dren under one year of age and the next highest at the age period of 60 and wards. The general death rate among males averaged 14·37 per mille of population and among females 13·75 per mille. The proportion of male dea in the State to female deaths was 108·4 to 100. According to classes, the de: rate among Mahomedans was 12·75, among Hindus 13·78 and among ot classes 29·22, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being respe ively 13·32, 14·67 and 26·66. The deaths in urban areas numbered 14,805 or 17 per mille against 15,571 or 20·14 per mille during the preceding year. The ratic mortality recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar G Field was respectively 27·41, 27·55, and 22·22 per mille.

Infant mortality and child welfare work.

4. Deaths among infants under one year of age numbered 9,253 or 85·15 1,000 of recorded births, as against 10,602 or 88·12 in the preceding year 19 excluding the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field. T highest rate of infant mortality, 129·10, was returned for the Shimoga district the lowest, 46·64, for the Mysore district. The ratio of infant mortality in

cities of Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field was respectively 173·04, 124·18 and 184·36 per 1,000 of recorded births. The annual Baby Shows and Health Exhibitions were as usual held in all important places. The appointment of a Lady Health Visitor for Bangalore city was revived during the year. The Civic and Social Progress Association continued to maintain with municipal aid a milk centre at Ganigarpet, Bangalore city. Maternity and Baby clinics were held periodically at the Maternity Hospital, Bangalore and at the old Sowar lines. The three child welfare centres established by the Mining Board and one by the Sanitary Board were working throughout the year. About 14,200 women and children attended the clinic and over 2,150 expectant mothers and confined women were visited by the Lady Health Visitors in their homes. About 5,360 children were supplied with free milk.

5. The chief causes of mortality during the year as compared with those in the previous year are as follows:— Chief causes of mortality.

Disease prevalent	1926		1927	
	Number of Deaths	Rate per mille	Number of Deaths	Rate per mille
Cholera	6	0·00	1,367	0·23
Small-pox	1,030	0·17	531	0·09
Plague	6,807	1·16	3,438	0·58
Fevers	41,802	7·13	40,202	6·86
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	3,583	0·61	3,390	0·58
Respiratory Diseases	2,856	0·48	3,238	0·55

With the exception of cholera and respiratory diseases, there was thus decreased mortality under all heads as compared with the preceding year. The largest number of deaths from cholera was returned for the Shimoga district (567). The largest number of deaths from small pox (228) was recorded in the Chitaldrug district. There were 4,484 attacks of plague of which 3,438 or 76·68 per cent proved fatal during the year, as against 8,769 attacks and 6,807 (78·99 per cent) deaths in the preceding year 1926. The largest number of deaths (625) was recorded in the Bangalore district. The number of inoculations performed during the year was 96,985 against 162,915 in the preceding year. Under relapsing fever a total of 4 attacks with no deaths was reported as against 192 attacks with 22 deaths in the year previous. The existence of the guinea-worm disease having been discovered in one of the villages of the Chitaldrug district, instructions were issued to map out the places where infection to any degree was prevalent. A list of over 20 villages was thus prepared and a more detailed and intensive survey was undertaken during the latter part of the year.

(ii) Porgress of Sanitation.

6. The Central Sanitary Board was reconstituted during the year, with the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner as Chairman and the Chief Engineer and five non-official gentlemen, including two retired officers of the Public Health Department, as members. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was appointed ex-officio Secretary to the Board. The minimum cost of projects in respect of which the Board has to be consulted was raised to Rs. 30,000. No new schemes came up for the consideration of the Board. The Central Sanitary Board.

7. A sum of Rs. 1,02,767 was spent during the year by the Improvement Trust Board, Mysore City, on sewerage works, house connections and other sanitary works as well as the construction of the new Municipal office buildings. The outlay in the Public Works Department on works of a sanitary nature during the year amounted to Rs. 7,88,775 as against Rs. 6,03,788 in the preceding year. These works related to improvement of water-supply to Bangalore and Mysore cities, Chamarajnagar, Magadi, Shimoga, Kadur, Mudgere, Tumkur, Chintamani and Kalasa Sanitary Works.

towns, the laying out of the Hiriyur town extension and surveying towns in the State. An expenditure of Rs. 89,415 was incurred by municipalities in the districts of Bangalore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug chiefly on improvements of drains and wells, the removal of congestion, the filling up of insanitary pits and on the construction of public latrines.

Village sanitation.

8. Consequent on the introduction of the Village Panchayet Regulation, the Village Sanitation Regulation was repealed with effect from the 1st of February 1927. About 143 villages in the Bangalore district were selected for the formation of model villages and in some of them active work was under progress towards the end of the year. With a view to regulate the construction of well works in villages, instructions were issued by Government requiring a definite programme of well works being drawn up from year to year and cases wherein estimates are ready and which could be taken up within a year being brought on the programme. Under these instructions a contribution of two-thirds of the cost of the well is ordinarily payable by Government. In the case of wells intended for depressed classes and where distress prevails or when there is a danger of outbreak of cholera, wells are permitted to be constructed wholly at the cost of Government. All grants made to Village Panchayets for water supply are treated as absolute and as outright grants to the Village Panchayet funds. Orders were passed during the year requiring officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments to get into touch with Village Panchayets during their tours and help them with advice and suggestions.

Malnad Improvement.

9. The District Boards of Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore districts continued to administer the work under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. The scheme was further extended to two hoblis of the Shimoga and Hassan districts. The Malnad Improvement Committees were reconstituted during the year, with an enhanced number of non-official members. The distribution of quinine was actively continued and about 141,870 tabloids and 20 lbs. of quinine were distributed in the affected areas at a cost of obout Rs. 4,700. The special staff of vaccinators performed 10,387 vaccinations, of which 7,673 were successful. An expenditure of Rs. 14,439 was incurred on well works, both old and new, and 25 wells were completed during the year.

Medical inspection of school children.

10. Six hundred and five schools were inspected in various places in the State and 45,370 children were examined. Of these, 14,483 were afforded medical relief. The most common ailments noticed were chronic conjunctivitis, skin diseases, malaria worms and bronchitis. The usual sanitary arrangements such as the entertainment of conservancy staff, the erection of temporary latrines and the taking of precautions to prevent the fouling of drinking water supplies were adopted on occasions of jatras and festivals. The usual procedure of house to house inspection, the issue of notices and the institution of prosecutions under the Municipal Regulation, wherever necessary, were adopted in all municipal towns, though not so systematically as in the case of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field area. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected 72 towns and 37 villages during the year, and 23 towns and 32 villages were inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. The District Medical and Sanitary Officers and Medical subordinates visited a total of 327 and 1,898 villages respectively, for the purpose of affording medical relief or performing anti-plague inoculation.

(iii) Vaccination.

11. Vaccination was compulsory in all municipalities constituted under the Municipal Regulation and in the local area under the control of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board. It was declared compulsory during the year in selected rural tracts of Shimoga, Hassan, Kadur, Bangalore and Kolar districts.

12. The Presidents of District Boards continued to exercise control over the vaccination establishment in the districts under the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner. The staff consisted of 168 vaccinators as in the previous year and the total number of vaccinations performed was 124,627 as against 138,864. Of these 114,014 were primary vaccinations and 10,613 were revaccinations. Of the total number of vaccinations, 74·8 per cent were erformed by the District and Malnad

Improvement vaccination staff, 21·9 by the special staff of vaccinators in municipalities and 3·2 per cent by the medical subordinates in charge of dispensaries. Out of the cases in which results were known, 70·90 per cent of the primary vaccinations and 32·10 per cent of the re-vaccinations were successful as against 76·99 per cent and 44·61 per cent respectively in the year previous.

13. The number of primary vaccinations performed in rural areas during the year was 93,322 as against 96,654 (revised) in the year 1926. All the districts contributed to this decrease except Kolar and Chitaldrug. This decline is attribued to freedom from small-pox as compared with the year 1926. Vaccinations performed in municipal areas numbered 26,659 of which, 20,128 were primary vaccinations and 6,531 re-vaccinations against 39,198 vaccinations comprising 30,604 primary vaccinations and 8,594 re-vaccinations in the previous year. By far the largest number of re-vaccinations (5,351) was done on the Kolar Gold Field. Medical subordinates performed 3,996 vaccinations in dispensaries. Of these, 3,784 were primary vaccinations and 212 were re-vaccinations. The proportion of persons successfully vaccinated per mille of the population in the State was 14·20 against 16·48 in the year previous. On the recorded birth-rate, 29·08 per cent of the children under one year of age were protected by vaccination as against 28·95 per cent in the preceding year.

14. The total cost of the Department, exclusive of the Vaccine Institute, amounted to Rs. 42,756 as against Rs. 49,221 in the year 1926. The average cost of each case of vaccination, exclusive of the charge of the Vaccine Institute, was Re. 0-4-2·4 and the cost for each successful vaccination was Re. 0-6-5·7 as compared with Re. 0-5-8·0 and Re. 0-8-1·8 (revised figures) in the preceding year. Special attention was as usual paid to vaccination in areas inhabited by Adidravidas and Adikarnatakas. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected and checked the work of vaccinators in 72 towns and 37 villages as against 61 towns and 51 villages in the previous year.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

15. Three hundred and eighteen calves were vaccinated during the year, of which 289 proved satisfactory. The pulp yielded was 24,812 grains (including 3,134 grains reserved for stock) sufficient for 248,120 cases against 24,902 grains sufficient for 249,020 cases in the year 1926. The quantity of lanoline vaccine issued from the institute during the year was 201,485 units (including 43,893 sent outside the State) as against 195,691 (revised) units (including 43,451 units to outstations) in the previous year. The income of the institute from all sources was Rs. 18,448 against Rs. 17,794 in 1926 and the expenditure Rs. 13,762 against Rs. 11,281. Seventeen candidates for the appointment of vaccinators, 9 pupil compounders, 8 midwives and 3 sanitary inspectors were trained in the technique of vaccination during the year. Demonstrations in vaccination were as usual made for the final year students of the L. M. P. section of the Medical College.

(v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Medical Institutions.

16. There were 212 medical institutions working in the State at the beginning of the year 1927; thirteen new dispensaries were opened during the year, bringing the total number of institutions working at the close of the year to 225. Of these, 28 were State Public Institutions, 12 State Non-Public, 168 Local and Municipal Funds, 6 Private aided, 4 Private non-aided and 7 Railway Institutions.

Relief. Out-patients.

17. The total number of out-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 2,761,656 as against 2,610,219 in the year 1926. Of these, 2,592,681 were treated in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and private aided hospitals and dispensaries, 124,615 in the State Non-Public and Railway dispensaries and 44,360 in the Private Non-aided dispensaries. The daily average number of out-patients in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private-aided dispensaries was 13,899·36 against 14,264·05 (revised figure) in the preceding year.

In-patients.

18. The number of beds available for in-patients in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and private aided institutions was 721 for men and 837 for

women. In the State Non-Public and Railway dispensaries there were 49 beds for men and 13 for women and the Private non-aided dispensaries had 151 beds for men and 80 for women. The total number of in-door patients treated during the year in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 32,547. Of these, 26,578 (11,631 men, 12,373 women and 2,574 children) were treated in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private-aided hospitals and dispensaries, 637 in the State Non-Public and Railway dispensaries and 5,332 in the Private non-aided institutions.

Operations.

19. The total number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private-aided institutions was 68,966 as against 58,201 in the previous year. The number of operations performed on these patients was 69,593 against 59,133 in the preceding year 1926. Of the 69,115 surgical cases (including 149 from the previous year) 60,154 were cured and 7,035 were relieved, 1,588 discharged otherwise and 164 died, leaving 174 under treatment at the close of the year. The number of operations performed in the State Non-Public and Railway dispensaries during the year was 3,453. In the private non-aided institutions 5,792 operations were performed as against 7,391 in the previous year. On the whole, 78,838 operations were performed in all the institutions in the State and the deaths in surgical cases were 189.

Indigenous Institutions.

20. The total number of patients treated during the year in the indigenous Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions was 1,085,866 against 936,976 (revised figure) in the previous year.

Prevailing diseases.

21. The largest number of out-patients treated was as usual under "Malaria." The other diseases in the order of greatest prevalence were diseases of the "eye," all diseases of the "respiratory system" (except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs) and "pyrexia of uncertain origin."

X-Ray.

22. In the X-ray departments of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, 3,426 cases (3,110 in Bangalore and 316 in Mysore) were treated, 525 radiographs (310 in Bangalore and 215 in Mysore) were taken and 1,914 screen examinations (1,650 in Bangalore and 264 in Mysore) were made against 1,974 cases, 409 radiographs and 1,219 screen examinations in the preceding year 1926. The increase of X-Ray work in the two hospitals was due to the improvements effected to the X-Ray outfit and the increasing popularity of the institutions.

Midwives.

23. The number of midwives working in the State during the year was 189 against 176 in the preceding year and the number of cases attended to by them was 11,808 against 12,780 in the previous year; giving an average of 62 cases per midwife per annum against 72 in the preceding year 1926. There were 82 twins born during the year.

Dental Department.

24. The number of cases treated in the Dental Department of the Victoria Hospital was 4,016 against 2,944 in the previous year.

(vi) Special Hospitals.

Maternity.

25. As in the previous year, there were three hospitals for the treatment of maternity cases, *viz.*, the Maternity Hospital at Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Hospital at Mysore and the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet. The total number of in-patients treated in the three hospitals during the year was 4,582 (2,462 in Bangalore, 1,141 in Mysore and 979 in Robertsonpet) as against 3,825 in the preceding year. The number of deaths among in-patients was 84 (29 in Bangalore, 36 in Mysore and 19 in Robertsonpet) against 76 in the preceding year. The total number of out-patients treated in the three hospitals was 65,968 (30,578 in Bangalore, 12,723 in Mysore and 22,667 in Robertsonpet) against 48,775 in the preceding year. This gives a daily average attendance of 308·77 patients (87·35 in Bangalore, 103·14 in Mysore and 118·28 in Robertsonpet) against 304·73 in the year previous. The total number of operations performed in these hospitals was 290 (150 in Bangalore, 87 in Mysore and 53 in Robertsonpet); of these, 96·00 per cent, 90·00 per cent and 92·45 per cent were successful, respectively, in Bangalore, Mysore and Robertsonpet. The total expenditure on the three hospitals was Rs. 96,689 (Rs. 43,418 in Bangalore, Rs. 32,621 in Mysore and Rs. 20,650 in Robertsonpet) against Rs. 86,641

in the preceding year. There were 31 pupil midwives under training in these institutions at the beginning of the year and 25 were admitted during the year, bringing the total to 56. Of these, 19 passed out, 12 either did not join or stopped away and 7 were dismissed, leaving 18 under training at the close of the year.

For Eye Diseases.

26. Besides the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, the Eye Department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, treated eye cases. The number of in-patients treated in the two institutions was 3,027 (2,464 in Bangalore and 563 in Mysore) against 2,616 in the preceding year. The number of out-patients treated was 39,880 (26,920 in Bangalore and 12,960 in Mysore) against 34,700 in the year previous. During the year under report, 4,100 operations (3,725 in Bangalore and 375 in Mysore) were performed on the eye, of which 1,451 at Bangalore and 367 in Mysore were cured, taking only the important operations into consideration. The expenditure on the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital during the year was Rs. 61,594 as against Rs. 56,889 in the year previous.

For Leprosy.

27. The Leper Asylum in Bangalore had at the beginning of the year 38 inmates (27 males, 9 females, 1 boy and one girl) and 95 inmates (78 males, 15 females and 2 girls) were admitted during the year, bringing the total number to 133. Of these, 75 were discharged and 8 died, leaving 49 inmates (39 males, 9 females and 1 boy) under treatment at the close of the year. There were 11 lepers of the Civil and Military Station at the commencement of the year and 4 males were admitted during the year, making a total of 15. Of these, 5 were discharged, leaving 10 lepers at the close of the year. The expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 11,761 (including Rs. 1,888 on lepers of the Civil and Military Station) as against Rs. 7,562 in the preceding year. The average cost per head per diem was Re. 0-11-9 as against Re. 0-10-5 in the year 1926.

Epidemic diseases.

28. As in the previous year, there were three hospitals for the treatment of epidemic diseases in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields. The institution on the Kolar Gold Field is under the management of the Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Field. The number of patients admitted into the hospital at Bangalore was 289 of whom 141 were cured, 39 relieved, 24 discharged otherwise and 84 died, giving a percentage of 58·57 deaths to the total admission. The number of patients admitted into the hospital at Mysore was 181, of whom 65 were cured, 42 relieved, 7 discharged otherwise and 67 died giving a percentage of 37·01 deaths to the total admission. The hospital at the Kolar Gold Field afforded medical aid to 63 patients of whom 57 were cured and 6 died, giving a percentage of 9·7 deaths. The total expenditure on the institutions was Rs. 22,809 in Bangalore, Rs. 11,492 in Mysore and Rs. 3,793 at the Kolar Gold Field.

For Tuberculosis.

29. The Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium at Mysore treated 120 patients during the year as against 113 in the previous year. Of these, 11 were cured, 14 relieved, 76 discharged otherwise and 19 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 30·91 against 28·07 in the preceding year. The out-patients numbered 1,023 against 1,401 in the year previous. The fall in the number of out-patients is attributed to the opening of a separate tuberculosis dispensary within the Mysore city during the year under report. The daily average number of out-patients was 8·35 as against 10·69 in the preceding year 1926. The expenditure on the Sanatorium was Rs. 33,395.

For Lunacy.

30. The Mental Hospital, Bangalore, had at the beginning of the year 159 inmates. Fresh admissions during the year numbered 161 and brought the total number treated to 320 as against 284 in the year previous. Of the total number treated, 126 were discharged (58 cured, 48 improved, 2 not improved, 17 discharged otherwise and one escaped) and 31 died, leaving 163 under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average strength was 164·72 against 154·27 in the preceding year and compared with the admissions, the recoveries and deaths amounted to 25·49 per cent and 6·83 per cent against 29·69 per cent and 25·00 per cent respectively in the year previous. The inmates included 59 paying patients, of whom 38 were discharged, leaving 21 at the close of the year. Seventy-nine lunatics of the Civil and Military Station were also treated during the year. Of these, 29 were discharged and 4 died, leaving 46 under treatment at the end of the year The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station amounted to Rs. 11,153 against Rs. 8,036 (revised figure) in the year previous. The number of criminal

lunatics was 19 (including 15 of the previous year) of whom 5 died and 2 were discharged leaving 12 at the end of the year. The total expenditure on the institution amounted to Rs. 56,617 against Rs. 50,813 in the preceding year.

Finance.

31. The total expenditure on the hospitals and dispensaries in the State during the year amounted to Rs. 12,39,621 (as against Rs. 11,13,910 in the year previous) of which a sum of Rs. 10,01,749 represents the State grant, Rs. 2,08,22 was contributed by District and Municipal funds and Rs. 29,651 was met from miscellaneous sources, consisting chiefly of the fees collected from patients liable to pay for treatment in the medical institutions in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Field. Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 7,27,702 was spent on salaries, Rs. 1,83,015 on medicine, Rs. 2,67,680 on diet and other items and the rest on buildings, repairs and investments.

(vii) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

32. One hundred and eighty-five articles were received for chemical analysis chiefly from Government departments, and a few from private persons as against 174 articles in the preceding year 1926. Sixty-nine of them were samples of water of which 38 were found fit for drinking purposes.

33. Including 555 from the Veterinary Department, 6,578 samples were received for bacteriological examination during the year as against 4,275 samples in the previous year. Of these, 5,018 were samples of blood, 194 of discharges and evacuations, 316 of calf vaccine and 342 of water. Tests for the presence of cholera vibrio were conducted on 342 samples of water and results were negative in all cases. Three hundred and forty-two samples of water were examined for the presence of lactose fermenters, which were found in 11 samples almost invariably in quantities of 5 c.c. Quantitative examinations of 342 samples of water were made to find out the total number of bacteria in one c.c. of water as a test of the efficiency of filters in checking the passage of bacteria through them.

34. Two hundred cases with 719 articles were received for toxicological examination during the year as against 198 cases with 569 articles in the year 1926. The bulk of the work in this section related as usual to the examination of suspected human poisoning (76 cases with 268 articles) and blood stains (71 cases with 283 articles).

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) University.

Senate, Council, etc.

1. Rajatantrapravina Dr. Sir Brajendranath Seal, Kt., M.A., Ph. D., D.Sc., continued as Vice-Chancellor. The University Council held 19 meetings as against 17 in the previous year. The Senate, which was reconstituted as from 22nd July 1927, met five times during the year. The following are some of the important recommendations made by the Senate:—

1. A scheme for the M.A. Degree in Persian.
2. Modification of the scheme of examination in electrical engineering for the B.E. Degree.
3. Revision of the courses of studies and scheme of examinations for the B.E. Degree.
4. Holding the several L.M.P. examinations twice a year.
5. Revision of the course of study for the M.A. Degree examination in Sanskrit.

Lectures, Publications and Research.

2. A course of five University Readership Lectures was delivered by Praktanavimarsa Vichakshana Rao Bahadur Mr. R. Narasimhachar, M.A., M.R.A.S., in Mysore on "The History of the Kannada Literature."

There were fifteen courses of extension lectures during the year, of which six were delivered in Kannada and one in Persian. Besides these, the following special lectures were delivered at Mysore under the auspices of the University:—

(1) Professor Dr. Helmuth Von Glasenapp, Professor of Sanskrit, Berlin University, on
   (*a*) German Thought of to-day.
   (*b*) The Influence of Indian Thought on German Philosophy and Literature.

(2) Dr. Heinrich Luders, Professor of Sanskrit, Berlin University, on "The Origin of the Indian Drama."

(3) D. Dr. Rudolf Otto, Professor of Theology and History of Religion, Marburg University, on "Eastern and Western Mysticism."

The University magazine was published as usual as also the half-yearly journal of the departments of arts and sciences. The printing of the second volume of the University Handbook of Kannada was in progress and the Council sanctioned during the year the preparation of a companion volume of extracts illustrative of the historical portion of the Handbook. The University sanctioned a subvention of Rs. 500 to Mr. S. V. Venkateswara Iyer, Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Mysore, for the publication of his book "Indian Culture through the Ages," Volume II, and of Rs. 350 to Purvottara Mimamsa Bhushana Vidyanidhi, Mr. N. D. Ramanujacharya, for publishing his work entitled Tattvasuddhi in Kannada. With a view to encourage literary work of an advanced standard in Kannada, the University offered two prizes of Rs. 500 each for the two best books in Kannada on (*a*) Outlines of Indian Philosophy, (*b*) History of Sanskrit Literature, (*c*) History of Mohamedan Civilization, (*d*) Elements of Economics and (*e*) Elements of Botany. The works received in response have been referred to a Committee of judges appointed by the University Council. Some Professors of the University carried on research work in different departments as in the past.

Instruction and Examinations.

3. The total number of students on the rolls of the University Colleges was 1,895 against 1,749 in the preceding year. Of these, 722 were in the Maharaja's College, 688 in the Central College, 284 in the Engineering College, 172 in the Medical College and 29 in the Maharani's College. There were 1,300 students in the Junior Intermediate classes of the several Collegiate High Schools and they are not included in the total strength of 1,895 mentioned

above. The following were the results of the several University examinations held during the year :—

Examinations	Number examined	Number passed	Examinations	Number examined	Number passed
1 M.A. Degree	31	21	15 First Year Certificate ...	64	22
2 B.A. Degree, part I ...	411	189	16 Special Examination for failed Entrance candidates.	250	57
3 Do part II ...	389	194			
4 B. Sc. Degree, part I (Eng.) ...	82	71	17 Intermediate Examination in Engineering.	81	67
5 Do Optional ...	77	66			
6 B.E. Degree	71	32			
7 B.T. Degree	51	23	*Women students successful in the various examinations.*		
8 First M.B.B.S., part I ...	22	13			
9 Do part II ...	19	14	1 B.A. (both parts)	...	3
10 Second M.B.B.S.	13	13	2 B.Sc.	...	1
11 L.M.P. I	30	18	3 First M.B.B.S., part I ...	...	1
12 Do II	32	25	4 Do part II ...	...	2
13 Do III	23	14	5 Second M.B.B.S.	...	1
14 Do Final	30	20	6 M.A.	...	2

Endowments, Medals and Scholarships.

4. The following endowments amounting to Rs. 7,802-14-4 were accepted during the year :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Mr. V. Subrahmanya Iyer	2,000	0	0
2.	Messrs. Volekar Thimmiah and Chikka Thimmiah	1,200	0	0
3.	Mr. B. Rangiengar, Seshadripuram	1,002	14	4
4.	Messrs. A. V. Suryanarayana Setty and Brothers	1,000	0	0
5.	Mr. B. M. Srikantia	1,000	0	0
6.	Mr. D. Kongadiappa	700	0	0
7.	The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, The Tait Memorial Committee, Bangalore	600	0	0
8.	Mathusri M. Lakshmi Ammal, President, Hindu Ladies' Lakshmivilas Sabha, Madras	300	0	0
	Total ...	7,802	14	4

In connection with the Celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of the Reign of His Highness the Maharaja held on 8th August 1927, three endowments were made to the University, the first for the institution of a Jubilee lectureship, the second for the award of a gold medal for the best Kannada poem and the third for a prize for a lady student of the University passing the B.A. examination from the Maharani's College and taking the highest number of marks in Sanskrit as an optional subject.

The total number of endowments accepted up to the end of June 1928 was 62 of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,81,300. Besides the usual medals and scholarships awarded from endowment funds, 130 general scholarships, 77 backward class scholarships, 9 military scholarships, one depressed class scholarship, 24 scholarships in cases of real hardship, 15 ladies scholarships and 32 special scholarships were awarded during the year. In addition to the above, scholarships were granted to four students to study for the M.Sc. examination of the Calcutta University; two students of the Central College were awarded post-graduate studentships and one student of the Maharaja's College, a research scholarship. The research scholarships awarded to two students in the preceding year were continued. Two of the students who were awarded scholarships from the University passed the M.Sc. examination of the Calcutta University in the first class.

Hostels, Unions and Athletics.

5. The total number of boarders in the four hostels of the University was 288 (including 11 in the women's hostel) as against 279 (including 5 in the women's hostel) in the preceding year. The University Lodge at Mysore accommodated 28 boarders and 9 other students had also their meals in the institution. A hostel union was started in the Engineering College and students were encouraged to discuss subjects of Engineering interest. The University Union, Mysore, held 16 debates on important subjects. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, Kt., addressed the Union in November 1927. Under the auspices of the union, the Ranna memorial volume was produced, to which the union made a grant of Rs. 500. The publication of the union magazine was continued. Physical exercises received adequate attention in all colleges. In connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations, competitions in field sports were held in the Central and Maharaja's Colleges and prizes, medals

and other useful articles were awarded to the winners. The Rover Scout Troops of the Central and the Maharaja's Colleges had a strength respectively of 60 and 86. Two main items of activities during the year were training in first aid and in musketry. The first and final year students of the University were inspected by medical officers appointed for the purpose and their reports were under consideration at the end of the year.

6. There was an addition of 936 volumes to the University Library, bringing the total to 16,950 volumes including the books and reports received from the University Office. In addition to the 204 publications obtained in previous years, the Library received 26 publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The number of printed and manuscript books purchased for the Oriental Library was respectively 182 and 47, bringing the total to 12,867 printed books and 10,214 manuscripts. The number of books and manuscripts consulted in the Library by visitors was 6,075; and 2,788 printed books and 110 manuscripts were lent out for study at home. The number of volumes of the Oriental Library publications presented to various public institutions, pandits and distinguished scholars both within and outside India was 262. The Libraries attached to the University Colleges had an addition of 1,829 volumes during the year, bringing the aggregate number of volumes in all the colleges to 33,386 at the end of the year. The poor students' section of the Library in the Maharaja's College contained 775 volumes at close of the year. Libraries.

7. As per provisional figures, the income of the University from all sources amounted to Rs. 9,71,567 (including a Government grant of Rs. 7,75,000) as against Rs. 11,19,945 (including a Government grant of Rs. 8,75,000) in the previous year. The total expenditure of the University was Rs. 10,90,092 against Rs. 10,28,813 in 1926-27. Finance.

8. The Tenth Convocation of the University to confer degrees was held on 3rd November 1927, when His Highness the Pro-Chancellor presided. Sir J. C. Bose Kt., C. S. I., C. I. E., M.A., D.Sc., F. R. S., addressed the graduates. A Special Convocation of the University was held on 29th July 1927 and was presided over by His Highness the Chancellor. At this Convocation the Honorary Degree of the Doctor of Science was conferred on His Excellency the Right Honourable Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India. General.

9. The Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, London, decided to accept the Graduate certificate of this University as entitling to exemption from the preliminary examination of that institute. The University of Allahbad amended the Ordinances of that University in order to recognise the examinations of this University for the purpose of admission of students of the Mysore University to that University. In connection with the recognition of the B. Sc. Degree examination of the University for purposes of admission to the M. ED. and other higher degree courses of the Leeds University, the authorities of that University have replied that applications from students of this University will receive sympathetic consideration. The Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, approved of the recommendation of the Inter-University Board, that the Associateship and Fellowship of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, may be regarded as equivalent to the M.Sc. and D.Sc. degrees respectively of Indian Universities, for purposes of admission to the public services.

10. The following courses of study and schemes of examinations were sanctioned by Government during the year:—

(*a*) Modification of the scheme of examination for the B. E. degree in Electrical Engineering

(*b*) The scheme for the M. A. degree in Persian.

(*c*) The revised courses of study for the M. A. degree examination in Sanskrit.

(*d*) Detailed syllabus in Dynamics for students taking Additional Mathematics for the Intermediate Examination in Science.

(*e*) Revised rules of admission, courses of study and scheme for the several L. M. P. examinations.

(*f*) Revised courses of study and scheme of examination for the B. E. degree.

(*g*) Detailed courses of study in the several subjects for the B. T. degree examination.

(*h*) General courses of study for the new B. A. (Pass and Hons.) and B. Sc. (Pass and Hons.) degree examinations.

(ii) Education.

11. The most important items of educational activity and administrativ reform during 1927-28 were as follows :—

(1) The re-organisation of the Higher Inspectorate so as to secure unity of control and effectiv co-ordination of work in the districts.
(2) The grant of fixed travelling allowance to Inspecting Officers of the Departmeat in place o the allowance under the ordinary rules.
(3) Decentralisation of certain powers to the Director of Public Instruction to minimis delay and unnecessary correspondence.
(4) Fixing of a minimum number of working days in the High, Middle and Primary Schools.
(5) Separation of the Training Class of the Maharani's High School, Mysore, and the organisa tion of the Maharani's Training College for women.
(6) Sanction of the scheme of Municipal High Schools at Dodballapur and Sagar on a grant in-aid basis.
(7) Holding of a vacation class for drill instructors as also a class in training in physical cultur to women teachers in order to organise physical education in Girls' Schools.
(8) Extension of the scheme of medical inspection of pupils in all the Boys' Schools in th State, wherever medical men are available, subject to the condition that the loca Municipal Councils contribute a portion of the expenditure in their areas.
(9) Holding of a refresher course for Primary School teachers.
(10) Sanction of a boarding home for Adikarnataka girls in Bangalore.
(11) Revision of the rules for the Middle School and Lower Secondary Examinations.

12. The number of educational institutions and the number of pupils on th rolls (including those under the University), as compared with the previous year, ar given in Appendix XXV.

The total number of institutions, both public and private, on 31st Marc 1928 was 8,182 with a strength of 321,538 as against 8,212 with a strength c 319,517 in the previous year. The number of public institutions was 7,060 agains 7,090 and the number of scholars 303,533 against 301,506 in the previous yea Of the total number of institutions, 4,953 with 228,814 pupils were Government 96 with 12,185 pupils were Municipal, 2,004 with 62,919 pupils were aided and 1,12 with 17,620 pupils were un-aided institutions. These figures indicate a sligh decrease in the number of schools, the fall having occurred under Primary schools and an increase of 2,021 in the number of scholars during the year under report.

13. The percentage of boys and girls at school to the total population c school-going age (taken at 15 per cent of the total population according to th census of 1921) was 36·58 as against 36·35 in 1926-27, that of boys alone to th total male population of school-going age was 57·32 as against 57·71 and that c girls alone to the total female population of school-going age was 15·00 as agains 14·16 in the previous year. On an average there was one institution for every 3· square miles of area and for 716 persons of the total population. One out of 2·7 of the population of the school-going age was under instruction, and the proportio of pupils to the population was one in 18·2 as against one in 18·3 in the previou year. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population wa 8·59 and that of girls to the total female population was 2·24 and that of both boy and girls under instruction to the total population was 5·48. The percentage c scholars in the different grades of education to the total uumber of scholars is a follows :—

Grades of Schools	*Boys*	*Girls*
Colleges	1·1	0·13
High Schools	2·8	0·40
Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools ...	10·5	3·4
Primary Schools	85·6	96·3
Total ...	100	100

The average monthly number on the roll in all public institutions wa 288,749 as against 236,856 in 1926-27 and the average daily attendance wa 216,385 as against 215,771 or 75·00 per cent of the average monthly roll as agains 75·22 in the previous year.

Collegiate Education. English.

14. As a result of the University re-organisation scheme, the Universit Entrance classes ceased to exist in the Collegiate High Schools from 1st July 192

But pending the establishment of separate Intermediate Colleges by the University, the Collegiate High Schools were permitted to open the Junior Intermediate classes in their schools during the year under report. These classes have been completely transferred to the University with their staff, equipment, etc, from the beginning of 1928-29 and the Collegiate High Schools have become ordinary High Schools.

There were only eight Collegiate High Schools maintaining the Junior Intermediate classes against nine in the previous year, the Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, not having the Junior Intermediate classes. Of these, five were Government Schools and three aided. Of the five Government Schools one, *viz.*, the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, was for girls. The strength of the Junior Intermediate classes on 31st March 1928 was 1,170.

Colleges. Oriental.

15. The number of Colleges for the study of oriental languages was four as in the previous year. The Sanskrit College at Mysore continued to be under the Palace, and the aided Sanskrit College at Melkote under the Muzrai Department. The Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, and the Pandit and Moulvi classes attached to the Training College, Mysore, which prepare candidates for the Collegiate grades of examination, are under departmental control. The strength of the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College including the Primary section was 97, including 10 girls, as against 98 in the previous year. Classified according to communities, there were 73 Brahmins, 21 Lingayets, 2 Gosais and 1 Kuruba. The total strength on all the Institutions was 344 as against 316 in the previous year.

Secondary Education. High Schools.

16. The number of High Schools for boys was 23 (as in the previous year) of which, 17 were Government and six aided. On account of the increase in strength and the formation of additional sections, additional hands have been sanctioned to the High Schools at Tiptur, Mysore, Madhugiri, Tirthahalli and Nanjangud. On account of the growing demand for higher education in the State, a scheme of Municipal High Schools, according to which Government will bear half the initial equipment and a recurring maintenance grant of Rs. 50 per mensem per form, has been sanctioned and two High Schools have been started at Sagar and Dodballapur. The average daily attendance in all the High Schools was 6,262. As in the previous year, Upper Secondary Classes in Kannada were maintained in the Training College and the Vernacular High Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga. The number of students in these classes was 226 of whom 12 were Mahomedans.

Middle Schools.

17. The number of Middle schools for boys rose from 236 in 1926-27 to 240 in 1927-28, and their strength from 20,944 to 22,118. Of the Middle schools, 213 were Government schools, 24 were aided and 3 were un-aided. Classified according to languages, 21 were Urdu schools, 4 Tamil schools and the rest were Kannada schools. Of the Middle schools, 4 were for the depressed classes. On 31st March 1928, there were 274 Incomplete Middle schools with a strength of 5,077 as against 289 with a strength of 4,904 in the previous year. Of these, 264 were Government and 10 were aided. As these schools were not serving a useful purpose, Government have recently sanctioned the conversion of some of these schools into Middle schools, and the reduction of some others to the Primary standard. The number of Practical Instruction classes in certain vocational subjects such as tailoring, carpentry, metal work, agriculture, lacquer work, smithy, weaving, shoe and mat making has increased from 56 to 77. Of these classes, 50 were maintained from State funds and 27 from Cess funds. Of these, 9 were in girls' schools.

Primary Education.

18. During the year under report, there were 5,630 Primary schools with a strength of 221,495 as against 5,658 schools with a strength of 224,372 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 28 schools and a decrease of 2,877 pupils. Of the total number of schools, 3,908 were Government schools, 76 Municipal and 1,646 aided schools. Of the 3,908 Government schools, 3,389 were Kannada schools, 2 were Telugu schools, 1 was a Mahratta school, and the rest were Urdu schools. Out of the 3,908 schools, 630 were for the pupils of the depressed classes. The percentage of boys in the Primary classes to the total male population of school-going age was 49·4 as against 45·29 in the previous year. Out of the total number of pupils under instruction in the Primary schools, 108 were in the Vernacular Lower Secondary class, 20,145 in the fourth year class, 45,486 in the third year class, 53,753 in the second year class and 102,003 in the first year class.

Special Instruction Training Schools.

19. There ware 11 Training Institutions (9 Government and 2 aided). Of these, 8 were for the training of school masters and 3 for the training of school mistresses. The total number on the rolls of all the institutions at the close of the year under report was 753 as against 705 in the previous year. All the training institutions have hostels attached to them.

Industrial schools and Engineering schools.

20. There were 19 Industrial schools with a strength of 1,213. Seventeen of these, which were for boys, were under the control of the Industries and Commerce Department, and 2 for girls with a strength of 83 under the Education Department. The School of Engineering had a strength of 260 against 236 in the previous year. Of these, 138 were Brahmins, 4 Kshatriyas, 4 Vaisyas, 6 Anglo-Indians, 6 Lingayets, 4 Vokkaligars, 1 Jain, 27 Christians, 10 Mohamedans and 56 other Hindus and 4 Depressed Class pupils.

Commercial Schools.

21. As in the previous year, there were 4 Commercial schools in the State, of which 2 were Government institutions (one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore) and 2 were aided schools similarly situated. The Commercial schools had 381 individual students on 31st March 1928.

Education of the Defectives.

22. The Central Institute for the Deaf and the Blind at Mysore had on 31st March 1928 a strength of 80 including 5 from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Forty-eight pupils were in the blind section and 30 in the deaf section and 2 in the normal class. The blind were taught according to the syllabuses of ordinary schools. Vocational instruction for the blind was given in music, both vocal and instrumental. The deaf pupils were also given vocational training in rattan work, weaving, sewing and knitting. There were 47 boarders in the hostel attached to the school on 31st March 1928, and the average cost per head per month was Rs. 8-8-0 including the cost of establishment.

Sanskrit Education.

23. Exclusive of the Sanskrit Colleges, there were 51 Patasalas with a strength of 1,711 on 31st March 1928 as against 51 with a strength of 1,607 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 1,261 were Brahmin boys, 123 were Brahmin girls, 124 were Lingayet boys, 5 Lingayet girls, 51 Vokkaligar boys, 7 Vokkaligar girls, 50 Vaisya boys, 1 Vaisya girl, 26 Jain boys, 5 Jain girls, 5 Kshatriya boys, 1 Kshatriya girl and the rest were pupils of other communities, thus making a total of 1,564 boys and 147 girls. Besides these, there were 3,106 pupils reading Sanskrit in other schools, bringing the total number reading Sanskrit in all schools to 4,817 as against 5,187 in the preceding year.

Results of Public Examinations.

24. The results of the S. S. L. C. examination were as follows :—

Institutions	Number registered	Number examined	Number declared (E. C.)	Number passed (E. P. S.)	Percentage of "passes" (E. P. S.)
1 Government Institutions ..	1,258	1,237	446	745	60
2 Aided Institutions	679	667	184	369	55
3 Private Study	117	113	7	17	15

25. The results of the other examinations are tabulated as shown below :—

No.	Name of Examination	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage of passes
1	Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination ...	196	68	34·3
2	English Lower Secondary Examination ...	5,978	2,186	36·6
3	Vernacular do do ...	3,648	969	26·6
4	Graduates' Training—Final only ...	2	1	50
5	Under Graduates' Training—Final only ...	18	11	...
6	Do Full Examination ...	54	13 full 11 Theory only	24
7	Upper Secondary Training—Final only ...	25	21	84
8	Do Full Examination ...	67	30 full 14 Theory only	44·8
9	Lower Secondary Training—Final only ...	148	106	72
10	Do Full Examination ...	418	105 full 42 Theory only	25
11	Sanskrit Board Examinations ...	23	5	21·7
12	Commercial Examinations ...	543	280	51·5

601; 653 Primary schools with a strength of 25,163 and one training school with a strength of 30. Besides these 25,856 Mahomedan pupils, there were 17,024 of this community in general schools, making a total of 42,880 Mahomedan pupils (29,972 boys and 12,908 girls under) instruction in all the schools. Of the total number of Mahomedan pupils, 75 were in College classes, 458 in High schools, 1,906 in Middle schools, 598 in Incomplete Middle schools, 38,885 in Primary schools, 306 in Technical schools and 652 in Village Indigenous schools. The percentage of Mahomedan pupils, both boys and girls, to the Mahomedan population of the school-going age was 90·67. In the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, 50 passed out of 125. In the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination 17 Mahomedans passed out of 31, and in the Training Examinations 29 boys and 3 girls passed out of 63 boys and 12 girls. In the English Lower Secondary Examination 152 boys and seven girls passed out of 450 boys and 21 girls, and in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination 90 boys and 44 girls passed out of 367 boys and 191 girls. The total expenditure incurred by Government on educational institutions specially intended for pupils of the Mahomedan community was Rs. 4,65,000.

Education of the Depressed Classes.

29. There were 631 schools in all for the education of the children of the Depressed classes with a strength of 17,206 against 632 schools with 17,707 pupils in the previous year. Of the total strength, 2,688 were girls as against 2,729 in 1926-27. Of these schools, 501 were Government, 114 were aided, 15 Municipal and one was a special school. Of the Government Schools, four were Middle schools. In addition to general education, practical instruction was given, as in the previous year, in 20 Primary schools in one or the other of the industries such as weaving, smithy, mat-making and shoe-making. The number of pupils of the Depressed classes reading in general schools rose from 4,637 to 5,108 during the year. The strength of the Central Adikarnataka Institute, Mysore, on 31st March 1928 was 218 as against 216 in the previous year. Fifty-seven boys sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination of 1928 and 18 passed. The strength of the Adikarnataka Boarding Home, Tumkur, was 75 as against 66 in 1926-27. Sixteen sat for the Lower Secondary Examination and six passed. The Adikarnataka Boarding Home, Chikmagalur, had 42 students as against 50 in the previous year; 11 sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination and four passed. Industrial training in smithy, carpentry, etc., was given in all the three schools. The Sri Narasimharaja Hostel had 149 boarders on 31st March 1928. Besides the schools for the Depressed classes, there were 27 schools for Lambanis, with a strength of 602; one for Hill tribes; five for Kunbis, four for Woddars with a strength of 75. Of the Lambani schools, 22 were Government and five aided.

Village Indigenous Schools.

30. There were 1,122 private or village indigenous schools in the State with a strength of 18,005 as against 1,122 with a strength of 18,011 in the previous year. Most of the schools were of the Primary Standard, the languages taught in them being Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. Four of these were of the advanced grade teaching Sanskrit. These schools are not under departmental supervision, nor do they receive any grant from Government or any public agency.

Adult Night Schools.

31. On 31st March 1928 there were 406 Adult Night schools with a strength of 9,140 pupils as against 523 schools with a strength of 11,760 in the previous year. The experiment in methods of quick literacy for illiterate adults which was started in the preceding year is being continued in the Government Central Jail at Bangalore, and if the results which are encouraging justify the adoption of the method, it will be applied to the teaching of the adults elsewhere.

Compulsory Education.

32. There was no extension of the Elementary Education Regulation during the year under report, the number of compulsory education centres remaining the same as in the preceding year. It is only in urban areas that the scheme may be said to have worked fairly satisfactorily. In rural places, the Committees are reported to have remained somewhat indifferent. Strict enforcement has not been attempted in urban areas for want of accommodation in the existing centres.

Hostels.

33. There were 78 hostels in the State (including those of the University) during the year with a strength of 2,741 against 78 hostels with a strength of 2,606 boarders in the previous year including those under the University. Of these hostels, 24 were Government, 44 were aided hostels and 10 un-aided. Of the Government hostels, three were attached to the University, 7 to High Schools for

boys, one to the Maharani's High school, Mysore, one to the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, 7 to the District Normal schools, 4 to the Government Training College and one to the Incomplete Middle school, Ayyanur. Of the aided and unaided hostels, 1 was for Christians, 1 for Mahrattas, 1 for Vaisyas, 1 for Jains, 8 for Vokkaligars, 5 for Mahomedans, 3 for Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas, 19 for Lingayets, 1 for Kunchitigas, 3 for Brahmins and the rest were general hostels open to all communities. As in the previous year, the revised grant-in-aid rules were strictly enforced on the hostels and the work of the educational supervisors was carefully supervised.

Physical Culture.

34. As usual, besides physical drill in Primary schools, facilities exist for cricket, foot-ball, volley ball, badminton and tennis in Middle and High schools. It is pleasing to note that teachers are actively helping in the Physical activities of the schools. In order to improve the present system of instruction as well as to co-ordinate all the activities under physical education, Government were pleased to sanction the appointment of two Inspectors of Physical Education. A vacation class for Drill instructors was held at Bangalore during the year to train them in up-to-date methods of physical culture, as also a class for the training of women teachers in physical education so that they might organise it in their own schools, and train batches of mistresses in Vernacular schools. A grant of Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned to the Young Men's Christian Association, Bangalore, in order to put the physical culture activities conducted by them on a scientific basis by appointing an expert Physical Director.

Scholarships and Endowments.

35. The total number of scholarships awarded during the year was 3,975 involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,60,984 (excluding the amount spent on scholarships by the University). During the year under report, 1,120 backward class scholarsbips (including Mahomedan scholarships) of the value of Rs. 66,700 and 1,616 depressed class scholarships of the value of Rs. 37,215 were awarded. Besides these, Rs. 2,000 were spent for the supply of clothing to the pupils of the Depressed classes and another sum of Rs. 4,990 was spent on scholarships to girls of the Depressed classes out of the grant of Rs. 5,000. As regards freeships, 717 students of the High school classes were shown full-fee concession on account of their being scholarship holders or on account of being exempted from payment of fees as belonging to special communities, and 1,143 half-freeships were, in addition, awarded to non-scholarship holders. In the Junior Intermediate Classes 143 pupils enjoyed full-fee concessions for the same reasons as given above and 271 half-freeships were awarded. During the year under report, Government sanctioned the award of 4 Damodardass foreign scholarships for a period of two years, one of which was awarded to Mr. M. Siddalingaiah for the study of rural education in America. The endowments received up to the end of the year for awards of scholarships and prizes amounted to Rs. 3,19,423-5-1 and the amount spent during the year out of the interest realised thereon was Rs. 13,753-7-0. The Thirthahalli Jubilee scholarship fund of Rs. 3,600 has since been ordered to be credited to the Thirthahalli High School Building fund and is therefore omitted from the total endowment amounts.

Scout Movement.

36. The Scout movement made steady progress during the year under report. There are now 220 scout troops, 27 cub packs and 10 rover troops with a total membership of 5,283 including cubs, scouts, rovers and scouters as against 4,600 scouts in 199 troops and packs in the previous year. The most outstanding events of the year are :—

(1) The ninth annual meeting of the Head Quarters Council at Mysore under the presidency of Rajamantrapravina Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A.
(2) The investiture of Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar as the Chief Cub of Mysore.
(3) The holding of five training camps for scouters.
(4) The participation of 250 scouts and scouters of Mysore in the All-India Scout Jamboree at Bombay.
(5) The deputation of a team of Rovers to the All-India Ambulance Trophy at Ajmere where they won a cup and a cash prize of Rs. 50.
(6) The institution of His Highness the Chief Scout's first aid trophy.
(7) The holding of two city rallies at Bangalore and one district rally at Shimoga.

Scouts have rendered effective service on various occasions, such as the feeding of the poor, at public meetings, and horticultural and other shows. There were also a few instances of heroic rescue of people from drowning.

Inspection.

37. The Director of Public Instruction toured for 98 days during the year and inspected 226 institutions, besides attending several meetings and conferences. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Division, toured for 113 days and inspected all the 11 High Schools for boys in his Division, 1 Commercial School, 14 Hostels, the Maharani's Girls' High School, Mysore, the Central Adikarnataka Institute and the Institute for the Defectives and 4 District Educational Offices besides re-inspecting 2 High Schools. In addition, he inspected or visited a number of Middle, Incomplete Middle and Primary Schools both for boys and girls. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Shimoga Division, toured for 181 days and inspected all the 12 High Schools and 7 Offices besides visiting or inspecting a number of hostels and schools not directly under his charge. The District Educational Officers inspected or visited generally all the schools and offices under their charge and all Book Depots. The Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools inspected or visited almost all schools. The Assistant Inspectors of Education inspected almost all the schools in their jurisdiction. Officers of the Revenue and other Departments visited 1,019 schools. The Dewan was also pleased to visit some of the schools in the Districts of Kolar and Chitaldrug.

Finance.

38. The total expenditure, both direct and indirect, including that of the University education, during the year amounted to Rs. 64,05,794 or Rs. 3,12,517 more than that in the previous year. Of the total amount, Rs. 42,53,098 were spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 3,66,800 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 1,32,000 on Municipal Schools, Rs. 3,97,674 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 12,56,222 under the head "General", which included the charges on account of direction, inspection, scholarships and miscellaneous items. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 47,51,898 or 74·2 per cent of the total expenditure. Of this, a sum of Rs. 6,43,900 or 10·05 per cent was spent on University Education, Rs. 48,012 or 0·75 per cent was spent on Oriental Colleges not forming part of the Mysore University, Rs. 1,92,275 or 3·0 per cent on Training Institutions for men and women including Training Colleges, Rs. 6,21,189 or 9·7 per cent on High School Education, Rs. 9,99,266 or 15·6 per cent on Middle Schools, Rs. 20,13,011 or 31·4 per cent on Primary education of boys and girls, Rs. 2,34.245 or 3·7 per cent on Technical schools (Engineering, Industrial and Commercial). Of the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 64,05,794, a sum of Rs. 51,62,113 or 80·6 per cent was contributed from State funds, Rs. 5,19,795 or 8·11 per cent from Local funds, Rs. 50,476 or 0·8 per cent from Municipal funds, Rs. 4,66,291 or 7·2 per cent from fees, Rs. 2,07,119 or 3·3 per cent from other sources, mainly contributions from aided Agencies. The balance of Education cess on 1st July 1927 was Rs. 7,29,620 and the collections during the year amounted to Rs. 5,90,093 bringing the total to Rs. 13,19,713 towards the close of the year. The expenditure out of the cess funds during the year, including buildings, was Rs. 6,69,326 leaving a balance of Rs. 6,50,387 at the close of the year. During the year, 17 aided schools were converted into Government institutions and 27 new schools were opened in the cess paying districts out of cess funds. The opening of 54 schools on a grant-in-aid basis, the maximum grant payable to each school being Rs. 100 a year, was sanctioned, the local Village Panchayets concerned being invested with certain powers in respect of the administration of these schools. About one-third of the number have been opened since July 1928. The average cost of education per pupil on the roll of Government Institutions was Rs. 21-1-8 per annum. The average cost of education per head of the population was Re. 1-1-5 as against Re. 1-0-8 in the previous year. Of this cost, Re. 0-14-1 was met from State funds as against Re. 0-13-5 in the previous year.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

Encouragement to Authors.

39. Among the books and journals patronised during the year out of the provision of Rs. 4,000 for the encouragement to authors may be mentioned the following :—

BOOKS—A constructive survey of Upanishadic Philosophy.
Asoka Vijaya Natakam.
Sri Guru Charitre.
Indian Rural Economics.

Biography of Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar.
C. V. Vaidya's Mediæval India.
History of Kerala.
Karnataka Hand-book.
Muddanna.
Qukush-ul-Mushair.
Silver Jubilee Padagalu.
Kannada Drill Book.

JOURNALS—Prabuddha Karnataka.
Indian Ladies Magazine.
Light to the Blind.
The Mythic Society Journal.
Saraswathi.
Bhodakasevai.
Akbar-i-Talim.
Maharaja's Sanskrit College Magazine.
Makkala Pusthaka.

Devaraj Bahadur Literary Prizes.

40. In accordance with Government Order No. 474-8—Edn. 169-23-4, dated 27th March 1924, issuing rules regarding the utilisation of a portion of the income from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Funds towards the encouragement of Sanskrit and Vernacular Literature, a notification was issued in July 1927 inviting authors to compete for the Literary Prize. In response to this, 13 Kannada printed books, 19 Kannada manuscripts and 2 Sanskrit manuscripts were received. A Committee of six members was appointed to review the books and manuscripts and on the recommendation of the Committee, prizes were awarded as follows:—

First Prize ...	..	Rs. 500	Kelavu Kannada Kavigala Jeevanakalavichara by Dr. A. Venkatasubbaiah, M.A., Ph.D., LL.B.
Second Prize ...	...	Rs. 200	Muddana Mathu and Arunodaya by Mr. K. S. Bettigere.

(iv) Literature.

41. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 238 (124 books and 114 periodicals) against 241 (108 books and 133 periodicals) in the preceding year. Of these, 126 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 107 in English or other European languages, one in an Indian classical language and four in more than one language. Of the 124 books, 12 were on Religion, 2 on Education, 2 on Philosophy, 5 on Grammar, 10 on History and Geography and one was a lexicon. Drama was represented by 12 works, fiction by 15, poetry by 3, prose by one and biography and language by seven each, while 47 were of a miscellaneous nature. Copyright was secured in respect of 56 books realising Rs. 112 against 62 books realising Rs. 124 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai.

Muzrai Institutions.

1. The total number of Muzrai institutions in the State was 12,522, consisting of 348 major institutions (including mutts, chattrams and rest-houses), 1,158 minor institutions and 11,016 village institutions. Of these, 179 (including 15 under Government management) were mutts, 67 were chattrams, 15 rest-houses, 11,939 were temples (79 major, 1,095 minor and 10,765 village temples), 39 Jain bastis, 282 Mahomedan institutions and the remaining one was a Roman Catholic Church. The total income of all the muzrai institutions during the year amounted to Rs. 9,77,563 and the expenditure to Rs. 9,10,202. As regards muzrai works in progress, there were 158 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,74,756-8-11 pending at the beginning of the year and 143 works etimated to cost Rs. 72,269-15-9 were newly sanctioned during the year. A sum of Rs. 60,732-6-2 was spent on 119 old works and Rs. 27,506-14-5 were expended on 81 new works during the year under report. Seventy-seven old works estimated at Rs. 83,609-0-3 and 72 new works estimated at Rs. 41,490-12-0 were left at the close of the year. The corpus of the General Muzrai Fund remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 5,19,400 invested in the Government of India pronotes and Mysore Government bonds, yielding an annual income of Rs. 22,845. The budget estimates of income and expenditure sanctioned under the fund during the year provided for a total expenditure of Rs. 21,700 against an income of Rs. 22,899-4-0. There were 35 muzrai institutions outside the State enjoying either cash grants or lands in various parts of the State endowed to such institutions as *inam*.

Mutts.

2. The following nine mutts were under the management of Government during the year under report :—

(*a*) Sri Sivaganga Mutt, Nelamangala taluk
(*b*) Sri Sravanabelgola Mutt, Chennarayapatna taluk
(*c*) Sri Hariharpur Mutt, Koppa taluk
(*d*) Sri Sampige Mutt at Bandigudi, Koppa taluk
(*e*) Sri Palaraswami Mutt, Chikmagalur taluk
(*f*) Sri Bhimanakatte Mutt, Tirthahalli taluk
(*g*) Sri Vyasarayaswami Mutt, Sosale
(*h*) Sri Parakalaswami Mutt.

3. Of these institutions, the Sivaganga Mutt and the Vyasarayaswami Mutt (so far as it related to the properties within the State) remained under the direct control of the Muzrai Commissioner. Most of the heavy arrears outstanding when the latter institution was taken under Government management have been collected. The resources of the Bhimanakatte Mutt have also improved after it came under Government management. The institution had a cash balance of Rs. 13,121 at the end of June 1928, besides a surplus of Rs. 15,000 invested in the Government savings bank. A revised scale of charges for the mutt providing for an annual expenditure of Rs. 9,581 was fixed, resulting in a saving of about Rs. 4,000 every year. A scale of income and expenditure was also sanctioned for the Hariharpur mutt. The properties of the mutt lying in the Udipi and Kundapur taluks outside the State were inspected by the Sub-Division Officer, Tirthahalli. The Swamis of Bhimanakatte and Sivaganga mutts are reported to be making good progress in their studies. The Swami of Palaraswami mutt continued his studies at Tiptur. The new Swami of Avani mutt was stationed at Bangalore for his education. Efforts were made to place on a satisfactory basis the affairs of the Avani mutt, the bulk of the properties of which had either been encumbered or wrongfully alienated.

Chattrams and Rest-houses.

4. The annual cash grants of Rs. 150 and Rs. 75 that were being given respectively to the local fund chattram at Chikballapur and the Jaggulal Dharmsala at Mysore were discontinued during the year. Necessary action was taken to

dispose of the buildings of chattrams abolished under orders of Government dated 13th November 1926. The final action taken in regard to some of the more important chattrams is indicated below: -

(*a*) The chattram building at Mandya which was not required by the Public Works Department was handed over to a local committee and the Sri Sringeri Jagadguru during his visit to the place gave a sum of Rs. 1,200 for effecting repairs to the building and making it available to Brahmins for marriage, upanayana, etc.

(*b*) The chattram building at Nanjangud was sold for Rs. 1,000 to the local Ramachandrapur Bank, subject to certain conditions.

(*c*) The chattram building at Belur in the Hassan district was allowed to be used as Amildar's quarters on a monthly rent of Rs. 10 and this sum is credited to the funds of the Sri Chennakesavaswami temple.

(*d*) The chattram building at Chitaldrug was sold to the Education Department for Rs. 4,000.

(*e*) The chattram building at Ramanathapura has been promised to Sri Parakalaswami Mutt for installing Hayagriva Devaru therein.

5. As a large proportion of chattrams built by private individuals and endowed with extensive Dharmadaya inam lands are found to be neglected and to serve no longer the purpose for which they were intended, a systematic enquiry was started during the year with a view to remedy the existing unsatisfactory state of affairs. The inam lands belonging to the chattrams at Mayasandra in the Tumkur district and at Krishnarajapur in the Bangalore district have been ordered to be resumed and disposed of to the best advantage of Government. Orders were passed during the year directing an examination of the possibilities of attaching the buildings of the abolished chattarms to local temples or handing them over to local bodies agreeing to keep them as rest-houses for the convenience of travellers. As a result of the action taken in pursuance of these orders, the building at Harihar and Bommagondankere have been ordered to be attached to the temples there and those at Mandya, Nanjangud and Ramanathpur dealt with as stated in the preceding paragraph. Government directed in their order dated 26th May 1928 that out of the grant set free by the abolition of chattrams a sum of Rs. 1,500 be utilised for the development of the indigenous system of medicine and Rs. 1,600 for giving grants-in-aid to homes for the relief of the aged and the infirm. In respect of the latter item, applications for help were received from the Mysore City Municipality, the District Boards of the Kolar and Kadur districts and the Asakta Poshaka Sabha and were under consideration at the close of the year. Out of the accumulated surplus funds standing to the credit of the abolished chattrams, the following investments were made:—

(*a*) Government of India 3½ per cent loan bonds of the face value of Rs. 55,000 were purhased for a sum of Rs. 42,844-4-6;

(*b*) A sum of Rs. 20,000 was invested in the Savings Bank fixed deposit carrying interest at 5 per cent per annum; and

(*c*) Mysore Government bonds of 6¼ per cent loan of 1,940 of the face value of Rs. 50,000 were sold at a premium of 14½ per cent and out of the proceeds a sum of Rs. 57,600 was reinvested in 5 per cent Savings Bank fixed deposit. In addition to the sum of Rs. 15,000 sanctioned towards the cost of building the Ayurvedic College in Mysore, a sum of Rs. 5,300 was paid out of the chattram savings fund for acquiring certain properties for the College building.

6. The income and expenditure of some of the major temples during the year were as follows:— Temples.

Name of temple	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Sri Srikanteswaraswami temple at Nanjangud	41,290	40,183
(ii) Sri Chamarajeswaraswami temple at Chamarajanagar ...	39,942	34,052
(iii) Sri Narayanaswami and other temples at Melkote	22,141	25,090
(iv) Sri Ranganthaswami temple at Seringapatam	10,576	11,773
(v) Ghati Sri Subrahmanyaswami temple in the Dodballapur taluk ...	7,384	2,736

The Sri Chennakesavaswami temple at Belur in the Hassan district is renowned for its architecture. For the proper preservation of the Belur and Halebid temples

Government sanctioned the maintenance of an establishment at a cost of Rs. 2,000 per annum. Government also sanctioned the grant of 50 acres of land under the Bhadra anicut for the use of the temple at Belur. In connection with the Sri Kalaseswaraswami temple at Kalasa, the forest establishment was continued at the cost of the temple funds as in the previous year to look after the inam forest lands endowed to the temple and the collection of sandalwood therein, which is an important item of revenue. The scales of income and expenditure of about 76 muzrai institutions were either revised or sanctioned afresh during the year.

Mahomedan and other Institutions.

7. The Gumbuz and the Masjid-i-ala at Seringapatam are the two important Mahomedan institutions in the State enjoying an annual cash grant of Rs. 12,910-11-9. They are under the direct administrative control of the Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks, aided by a committee. The income and expenditure of the institutions during the year were Rs. 15,125 and Rs. 14,226 as against Rs. 14,239 and Rs. 19,432 respectively in the preceding year. A scheme for the installation of electric lights in the Gumbuz at a cost of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned during the year. The corpus of the Charities instituted by His Highness the late Prince Gulam Mohamed remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 1,78,000 and the charities were continued to be administered by a committee with the City Magistrate of Mysore as President. The income of the charities, together with the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 10,223 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,952. The recipients of the charity numbered 161 of whom 94 were Mohamedans, 48 Christians and 19 Hindus. The Darga on the Bababudan Hills endowed with extensive lands and an annual cash grant of Rs. 1,800 is another important Mahomedan institution resorted to by many pilgrims during the "*Urus*" held in the month of April every year. The institution is held in high esteem both by Mahomedans and Hindus. The Hazrath Akkhalshakhadri Darga in the Channapatna taluk is under the management of a local committee and its income and expenditure amounted respectively to Rs. 1,454 and Rs. 1,164. The important Jain Basti in the State is that at Sravanabelgola. The Singanagadde Basti in the Narasimharajapur sub-taluk is under Government management.

Endowments and Grants-in-aid.

8. Large endowments to the extent of Rs. 43,350 in value offered by private persons for the benefit of several muzrai institutions, besides lands and jewellery, were accepted during the year. The more important endowments made during the year under report were :—

(*a*) Rs. 10,000 by Mrs. Lakshmidevamma, in addition to Rs. 40,000 already endowed, for maintenance of the free Vaisya Boarding Home at Bangalore.

(*b*) Rs. 6,000 by Mr. B. Chinnaswamisetty for the benefit of Polepalli Subba Setty's charities.

(*c*) Rs. 5,000 by Mr. Komarlu Muniappasetty for Girijakalyanotsava during the Rathotsava of Sri Kasi Visvesvaraswami at Tyamagondlu.

(*d*) Rs. 5,000 by Swami Yogesvarananda for services in the Sri Ramakrishna Mutt, Ulsoor, on the Birthday of Sri Ramakrishna.

9. Out of nine institutions that were receiving grants-in-aid from State funds, five institutions, *viz.*, the Anathalaya and the Veerasaiva Anathalaya at Mysore, the Veerasaiva Boarding Home at Tiptur and the Sreenivasamandiram Orphanage and the Hindu Abalasrama at Bangalore, which partook of the nature of orphanages contemplated by the Government Order of 4th August 1927, were transferred to the Education Department for provision of grants in accordance with the rules issued under the said order. The grants to the under-mentioned institutions were continued to be paid from the Muzrai Department :—

	Rs.
(*a*) The Friend-in-Need Society, Bangalore	600
(*b*) The Girdlestone Home for incurables	300
(*c*) The Aryadharma Bodhini Sabha	225
(*d*) The Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote	120

Educational Institutions.

10. The three important educational institutions under the direct control of the Muzrai Department were the Ayurvedic College at Mysore, the Sanskrit College at Melkote and the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala at Bangalore. The Ayurvedic College is being held in a private building since February 1928 on a monthly rent of Rs. 60. Steps were taken to secure a permanent building for the

institution with the munificent donation of Rs. 15,000 offered by *Asthana Vidwan Pandit Rathnam* Gundlu Pandit Lakshmanachar. This was supplemented by an equal sum by Government, besides payment of an amount of Rs. 5,300 for the acquisition of houses situated within the proposed college site. There were 22 students on the roll of the College at the beginning of the year and 21 students were admitted to the first year class, making a total of 43 students against 39 in the previous year. Of these, three first year students dropped out and 20 were scholarship holders. Seven students sat for the final Vidwat examination and six passed, one coming out in the first class. The strength of the college was 32 at the end of the year. Out of the 35 students that applied for the entrance examination for the selection of competent candidates, only 15 sat for the examination and out of this number 10 were successful. Five of these were granted scholarships and 15 seats were provided for private students. All the four Non-Brahmin candidates were offered seats. Five District Boards have each offered a scholarship for maintaining a student of their district in the College. Arrangements were made for the students to study medicinal plants and they were given practical demonstrations in the preparation and use of drugs. With the kind permission of the authorities of the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, the third and fourth year students were allowed to witness postmortem cases. The final year students were trained practically in preparing medicines from vegetable drugs. Two pandits of the Ayurvedic College were deputed to Travancore to study the methods of working of similar institutions in the place and to acquaint themselves with the special methods of treatment peculiar to Malabar. The College was re-organised during the year at a cost of Rs. 35,000 and provides for teaching the Unani systems of medicine also.

11. The cost of the establishment attached to the Sanskrit College at Melkote is Rs. 340 per mensem and an amount of Rs. 116 per mensem was available for scholarships for a period of ten months. Besides this Government grant, the College received help to the extent of Rs. 36 a month from private charities in Madras. At the end of June 1928, the College had a strength of 69 students of whom 18 had come from outside the State. Of the 66 students who sat for the annual examinations 45 were successful, 6 coming out in the first class. The Library attached to the College had 1,502 printed books and 500 palm leaf manuscripts. The College and the library were visited by two Visishtadwaita Vedanta Professors of the University of Germany during the year under report. The Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala at Bangalore is located in the Sivaganga Mutt building on a monthly rental of Rs. 50. The daily average attendance is 45 out of a total strength of 51. Twenty-six students have come from the mofussil. The hostel attached to the Patasala provides food for 15 students and two students are being kindly fed in the Polepalli Subba Setty's chattram. The Agama classes in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, were continued out of the grant of Rs. 2,500 made therefor from the interest earnings of the General Muzrai Fund. Besides the above, patasalas for the study of the Veda or Sanskrit in general were maintained out of Muzrai funds at Dodballapur, Magadi, Nelamangala, T.-Narsipur, Nagamangala, Chitaldrug, Chamarajnagar, Hosur (in the Goribidnur taluk), Pavagada and Keladi.

12. Their Excellencies Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Lady Irwin visited the Gumbuz at Seringapatam as also the members of the Butler Committee. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares visited the Gumbuz and the Sri Ranganatha Swami Temple at Seringapatam and the Belur, Halebid and Sravanabelgala temples. Special services were performed in all the Muzrai institutions and Sanskrit patasalas on 8th August 1927, in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the Reign of His Highness the Maharaja. A Swami was appointed to the Sri Sravanabelagola Mutt during the year under report, as also to the Sri Adi Chunchanagiri Mutt. Rules were issued during the year under the Muzrai Regulation providing for delegation of powers with a view to decentralise control over Muzrai institutions. Final orders were passed in regard to the utilisation of savings from the chattram funds; and the payment of *nehimi* and other allowances was placed on a proper basis. A detailed investigation was undertaken in regard to the alienation of temple properties. Steps have been taken to provide accommodation for all caste Hindus in the chattram on the Hills at Tirupati. The State grant for Muzrai works was increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 and a provision

General.

of Rs. 5,000 made for effecting repairs to ancient monuments for a period of five years commencing from 1928-29. The Deputy Commissioners were empowered to sanction estimates to the extent of Rs. 1,000. A comprehensive revision of the Muzrai establishments was sanctioned with a view to cope with the increased work. A property and income register was prescribed by Government for recording details of income and expenditure in respect of every muzrai institution so as to enable a strict watch being exercised over their transactions.

(ii) Amrit Mahal Department.

13. The number of herds of cattle in the Department was increased from 15 to 20 and there were six ranges to which these herds were attached. In spite of the bad seasonal conditions, there was improvement in the condition of the cattle, as compared with the previous year, due mainly to important hot weather kavals being made available for the use of the herds. There were outbreaks of anthrax, black quarter and rinderpest in some of the herds. The total number of cattle inoculated against rinderpest was 2,261, the number vaccinated against anthrax was 258 and the number protected against black quarter was 233. Foot and mouth disease also appeared in two of the herds but was soon brought under control.

14. The year under report opened with a stock of 5,999 animals (1,504 males and 4,495 females) and closed with 5,733 animals, consisting of 1,452 males and 4,281 females. The number of calves born was 871 against 1,112 in the preceding year, giving a percentage of 31 against 34. Mortality from all causes was 583 as against 945 in the preceding year, the death rate being 9·87 per cent as against 14·00. Of the total mortality, 54 per cent occurred while the herds were in jungle kavals and one-third of the deaths among young stock. The number of animals sold during the year was 457 (249 males and 208 females) as against 292 (238 males and 54 females) during the preceding year and the realisations from the sales amounted to Rs. 28,240, against Rs. 21,862 in the preceding year. The average price realised in the sales was Rs. 119 per head against Rs. 74-13-11 per head in the preceding year. Including the arrears of previous years, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,15,816-8-8 of which a sum of Rs. 61,333-14-4 or 52·94 per cent was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,854-7-11 outstanding at the close of the year exclusive of remissions, etc., amounting to Rs. 628-2-5. The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 35,208 as against Rs. 31,869 in the preceding year. The increase of expenditure was due to the enhancement of pay and allowances to the executive establishments, the appointment of kaval rangers with effect from 1st April 1927 and transfers in connection with the re-organisation of herds and ranges. An extent of 5,008 acres of land reserved for the kavals of the Department was relinquished during the year for other purposes as against 3,718 acres in 1926-1927.

15. A special committee was appointed during the year with the Revenue Commissioner as Chairman to investigate the question of the possibility or otherwise of throwing open more kaval lands for purposes of cultivation and grazing, as well as re-surrendering to the Amrit Mahal Department lands already relinquished but subsequently found unfit for cultivation. As a result of the recommendations of the special committee, a total extent of about 7,880 acres of land have already been ordered to be surrendered by the Department. In accordance with this decision, an area of 3,947 acres and 21 guntas were surrendered during the year.

(iii) Archæology.

16. The number of monuments surveyed during the year was 16 and the number of photographs taken of important views was 43. One hundred and thirteen records consisting of copper plate grants, sannads and stone inscriptions relating to Vaidumbas, Chalukyas, Cholas, Kalachuryas, Sevunas, Hoysalas, Vijiyanagar kings. Keladi chiefs, Gersoppa chiefs, Mysore kings and others were collected and published,

17. The excavation of the Chandravalli site in Chitaldrug was taken up during the year and a rich find has been unearthed. Some of the new facts gleaned during the year were :—

(*a*) Confirmation of the rule of Satavahanas and Chutus over Mysore both by Archæological finds unearthed by excavating the Chandravalli site in Chitaldrug and by linguistic test noticed in the Annual Report.

(*b*) The Court language during the reign of the Andhras in Mysore was Prakrit, the remnants of which are the so-called *tadbhava* words in the Kannada vocabulary.

(*c*) War between Keladi and Kalasa chiefs and spoliation of the Sringeri Mutt by the latter in the 17th century.

The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 16,743 against Rs. 16,098 in the preceding year.

(iv) Ethnographic Survey.

18. The printing of the second volume of the Mysore tribes and castes with 80 typical illustrations was completed during the year under report and the volume has since been published. Manuscripts of as many as 40 tribes and castes with 80 similar illustrations were got ready for the press and handed over to the Superintendent, Government Printing.

(v) Government Press.

19. The establishment of the Central Press consisted of 400 paid employees at the close of the year as against 398 in the preceding year. Of these, 132 were on the fixed scale and the remaining 268 on the piece-work wages system as against 132 and 266 respectively in the preceding year. The strength of the establishment attached to the Branch Press at Mysore was 99, comprising 61 permanent men, 37 piece-workers and one pie boy as in the year previous. Establishment.

20. The value of the plant at the Central Press in the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,78,506. A sum of Rs. 18,738 being deductions including depreciation was written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,59,768. The additions during the year in the shape of new machinery, type, etc., amounted in value to Rs. 20,664. The total value of the plant in the Central Press at the close of the year under report was thus Rs. 2,80,432. The value of the plant in the Branch Press at the commencement of the year was Rs. 60,081 and additions to the plant valued at Rs. 1,675 were made during the year. Deducting the value of unserviceable articles and allowing depreciation at recognised rates, the value of the plant in the Branch Press at the end of the year was Rs. 56,192. The value of the press miscellaneous stores was Rs. 8,914 at the begginning of the year. Articles of the value of Rs. 19,055 were received during the year, thus bringing the total value of the stock of stores to Rs. 27,969. Articles amounting in value to Rs. 23,185 were consumed during the year, leaving a balance valued at Rs. 4,784 in stock at the end of the year. Plant and Stores.

21. The cash receipts of the Department, excluding departmental book adjustments to the extent of Rs. 31,710, amounted to Rs. 34,053 as against Rs. 52,746 in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the Central Press during the year was Rs. 1,61,028 against Rs. 1,51,554 in the year previous. Finance.

22. The *Mysore Gazette* had 544 subscribers during the year as against 552 in the preceding year and the number of copies of the *Gazette* (English edition) issued free to Government offices and other institutions increased from 1,073 to 1,140 during the year under report, the corresponding figures for the Kannada edition being respectively 366 and 370. The cost of printing the *Gazette* amounted to Rs. 43,680 while the receipts from all sources were Rs. 14,588, representing 33·4 per cent of the outlay, that is, about one-third of the cost of publication as against 26 per cent in the preceding year. Gazette.

23. The strength of the vocational classes for the students of the High Schools was 27 ; of these, 10 students appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination with printing and book-binding as their optional subjects and 6 came out successful. From the General.

Printing School for the training of the employees of the Government Press, 18 candidates appeared for the letter press printing examinations and 4 were successful in composing junior and one each in proof-reading junior and proof-reading senior. The general education school conducted by the Education Department for imparting elementary education to the younger employees of the press had 43 pupils on its rolls.

(vi) Stationery.

24. The value of stock in the Government Stationery Depot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,33,728 and fresh stock of the value of Rs. 2,10,949 was added during the year, bringing the value of the total stock handled to Rs. 3,44,677. The value of supplies to the several offices was Rs. 2,11,102 against Rs. 1,84,049 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of stock worth Rs. 1,33,575 at the end of the year. The number of offices to which supplies were made from the Stationery Depot increased from 575 to 640 during the year under report. The Superintendent of Stationery inspected the stock of stationery and forms in 77 offices against 91 in the preceding year.

(vii) Meteorology.

25. The first class observatory at Bangalore equipped with self-recording instruments and the three third class observatories at Mysore, Chitaldrug and Hassan continued to record weather elements as in the previous year. The usual 8-hour observations were regularly recorded and telegraphed to Simla, Bombay and Madras for the compilation of the daily weather reports issued from those places. The observations at 10 and 16 hours were recorded in a separate register and the necessary corrections applied and the monthly means found. This register, together with copies of daily weather telegrams, was sent to the Meteorological Office at Simla. Telegrams were sent to Poona from 1st April 1928 consequent on the shifting of the headquarters of the Government of India, Meteorological Department, from Simla to Poona. Twelve sets of balloon observations for International Upper Air Research were taken and the results sent to Agra. Nine special storm observations were taken and wired to Simla from Chitaldrug. Observations of balloons with the theodolite continued throughout the year to determine the velocity and direction of wind in the upper regions of the atmosphere. Details were worked out on the basis of these observations and results telegraphed daily to Simla. Cloud observations with the Nephoscope were continued to be taken regularly at 8, 12 and 16 hours and the results despatched to Agra once a month. The other items of work attended to by the Bangalore Observatory were 11 sets of storm observations, 37 sets of special balloon observations and special observations of high clouds, made as per requisition from Simla.

26. As in previous years, monthly means of weather elements continued to be published in the *Mysore Gazette*. The mean daily values of the Bangalore observatory were sent to the *Daily Post* for publication every day. A weekly statement giving details of rainfall, temperature and wind velocity was sent for publication in the Kannada weekly paper *Vrittantapatrika*. Eight Rain-gauge stations were opened during the year, bringing the total number of the Rain-gauge stations in the State to 237 on the 30th June 1928. Out of these stations, 36 were not inspected during the year under report and 122 stations were inspected more than once. The Meteorological Reporter inspected all the observatories in the State. The third class observatory proposed to be located at Balehonnur was not opened, as the buildings on the local experimental coffee farm were not complete. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 13,294 as against Rs. 14,379 in the previous year.

(viii) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

Public Gardens. Lalbagh.

27. The Lal-Bagh at Bangalore kept up its high reputation as a place of public resort, besides being a centre of botanical and horticultural activities. The several sections of the garden such as fernery, the shade gardens, the pot gardens, etc., were

maintained in excellent condition. The lawns and the flower beds were improved and some rare additions were made to the existing collections of trees and shrubs. All the animals and birds in the zoological branch were well looked after and there was considerable increase among rabbits, pigeons and spotted deer; also a few rare varieties of pigeons and rabbits were added. The two half yearly horticultural shows were held as usual. The cost of maintenance of the Lal-Bagh amounted to Rs. 34,582 as against Rs. 34,141 in the year previous.

Other Gardens.

28. The Cubbon Park was maintained in an efficient condition. An animal show was held in November 1927 under the auspices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The important works executed during the year were (*a*) the planting of a number of ornamental flowering trees in honour of the Silver Jubilee of the Reign of His Highness the Maharaja and (*b*) the erection of the marble statue of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore in a central place.

29. The minor gardens in Bangalore such as those attached to Kumara Park, Carlton House, Ballabrooie and those connected with Government institutions transferred to the control of the Gardens Department in the preceding year were properly looked after and improved in several directions. The Curzon Park, Gordon Park and other gardens in Mysore were all kept clean and tidy and wherever possible new planting was done. A sum of Rs. 10,200 was sanctioned during the year for the New Mansion Grounds, wherein several improvements were effected. From the nursery attached to the Krishnarajasagara gardens, nearly 800 trees were supplied to the Mysore Municipality for planting in roads and parks, and some were sold to the Railway Department. The annual garden competition was held during the Dasara season. The Gumbuz garden and the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam were also well maintained and greatly improved.

Economic work.

30. Several additions consisting of plants and seeds of economic importance such as fodders, green manures, oils and timbers and new varieties of fruit plants were made by importation. The Indian walnut, the African oil palm, sweet lime, China guava, Allahabad jack fruit and oranges were among some of the trees and fruit plants acclimatised during the year. Two varieties of economic plants from Egypt and Australia and a few others were propagated and seedlings were distributed to the wasteland trial plantations. The work on fruit culture and plant breeding was continued. A few varieties of indigenous and other vegetables were grown on the horticultural farm for trial and commercial purposes. The season was unfavourable for the cultivation horticultural crops. The produce of the horticultural farm was as usual exhibited at the half yearly horticultural shows and the All-India Exhibition during the Dasara at Mysore. The farm was awarded a gold medal for its exhibits.

Scientific work.

31. Among the numerous plants of horticultural and botanical interest introduced during the year, mention may be made of certain varieties of trees from Singapore, Bombay and Melbourne, a climber from Rangoon, roses from Germany and shrubs from Melbourne. About 208 varieties of seeds were tested for purity and germination. Four hundred and eighty specimens were added to the herbarium during the year. The spraying staff treated about 29,456 fruit plants against various diseases, as also vegetable crops such as cabbages and potatoes. A number of fruit growers have gone in for sprayers for treating their orchards against plant pests. Incoming and outgoing plants numbering 2,320 were fumigated.

Miscellaneous.

32. In the Horticultural School, there were two batches consisting of 16 students undergoing training. Eight of them were receiving scholarships, of which four were from the District Boards of Bangalore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. The majority of students did well in the annual examination held in December 1927 and six students were admitted for practical training in gardening. The work on the two wasteland trial plantations near Seringapatam and at Tumkur was continued. The several varieties of economic plants planted in the preceding year have come up well. Sisal hemp plants were put in to serve as hedges in both the plantations. With the help of funds provided by the Economic Conference, the work of preserving fruits was demonstrated to several persons including the members of the Horticultural Committee. Important fruits successfully preserved so far are limes, grapes, pine apples, mangoes and guavas. Two sets of sterilizers with bottles have been purchased from England mainly for purposes of demonstration. Some of the cages in the old menagerie at the Lal Bagh were converted into poultry houses and two

breeds of poultry have been purchased and arrangements made for starting a poultry breeders' association in Bangalore.

The number of plants and bulbs issued from the sale room was 22,087 against 18,367 in the year previous and several educational institutions took advantage of the concessions shown to them in the sale of plants and seeds at half rates. Nearly 5,000 fruit plants chiefly apples were imported from Australia for private purposes. Notes on the several economic plants acclimatised during the past twenty years have been got ready for publication in book form for the information of the public. The summer horticultural show was held in the first week of July 1927 instead of in August in honour of the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin. The scientific section at both the shows was as usual run by the Gardens department. The domestic fruit preservation outfit and preserved fruits such as pine-apples, mangoes, etc., were also exhibited.

33. The total expenditure on the working of the Gardens Department amounted to Rs. 1,69,955 against Rs. 1,57,099 in the preceding year and the income from all sources was Rs. 28,477 against Rs. 25,207.

(ix) Hill Stations.

Finance.

34. The Nandi Hill Station has grown much in popularity in recent years as a health resort during the summer season. The weather during the summer this year (15th March to 25th July 1928) was very salubrious and the maximum temperature did not go above 82° during the hottest months. The total rainfall was 36·45 inches and the month of September had the heaviest rainfall, *viz.*, 11·11 inches. The number of visitors to the station increased from 664 to 947 in the year under report and the receipts were Rs. 4,782 as against Rs. 3,335 in the previous year. Out of 947 visitors during the year, 303 Europeans and 415 Indians were from within the State and 13 Europeans and 216 Indians from outside. During the season, most of the accommodation had been taken up by people from outside the State. The conveniences and comforts of the visitors were well attended to and the water on the station was as usual got examined by the Public Health Institute. A dispensary, a police outpost, a good stock of oilman stores and a provision shop were opened during the season and the Indian and European hotels were maintained throughout the year. The leading newspapers and journals were subscribed for the library. The tennis court was kept in good condition and was very much made use of during the season. Several small improvements were effected in the Hill Station. Among the distinguished visitors to the Station during the year were Sir John Thompson, Political Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, and His Highness the Raja of Narasinghar. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 8,579 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 4,782, the corresponding figures for the year previous being Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 3,335 respectively.

(x) Government Museum.

35. The number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 297,152 as against 305,991 in the year previous, showing a fall of 8,839. The largest number of visitors was as usual during the *Karaga* festival. The collections were kept in good condition and 56 exhibits were added during the year against 73 in the preceding year. Besides Departmental reports and other official publications, 8 books were added to the Museum Library, one of which was *Mriga-Pakshi-Sastra* by Hamsadeva of the 13th Century, translated by M. Sundaracharya of Tirupati. The grant for the up-keep of the Museum was Rs. 3,800 and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,642.

(xi) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

Printing Presses.

36. On 31st March 1928, there were 78 Printing Presses including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore as against 77 in the previous year. Of these, 33 were in the Bangalore district, 11 in Kolar, 5 in Tumkur, 9 in Mysore 3 in Hassan, 3 in Kadur, 10 in Shimoga and 4 in the Chitaldrug district.

37. Apart from the Mysore Government Gazette and the Police Gazette published by the Police Department, there were 21 Newspapers and 36 periodicals published in the State during 1927-28. Of these, 6 were in English and 14 in Kannada and one in Urdu. Of the 36 periodicals, 16 were in English and 20 in Kannada. Five were published quarterly, one bi-monthly and the rest (30) monthly. Classified according to subject matter, one was a comic journal, one dealt with scientific topics, 10 with religion and philosophy and the rest with literature, education, temperance, economic and other miscellaneous matters. Newspapers and periodicals.

(xii) Libraries.

38. The number of volumes in the Educational Library on 30th June 1928 was 4,087 and the number in the Office Library was 2,949. Two hundred and fifteen volumes mostly on education were added during the year to the Education Library. The accessions to the Office Library numbered 64, being mainly official reports. The number of books lent out of these libraries during the year was 1,643. Two thousand one hundred and eighty-nine books from the Education Library, which were of the nature of text-books, were distributed among the High, Normal, Middle and Commercial Schools in the State. Libraries under the Education Department.

39. The two aided free public libraries at Bangalore and Mysore continued to work under the management of Committees, the members of which were partly nominated by Government and partly elected by subscribers. The following statement furnishes particulars of the working of these libraries:— Aided Public Libraries.

Particulars	Bangalore		Mysore	
	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
1. Number of members	799	904	158	146
2. Amount of subscriptions ...	Rs. 8,021	Rs. 8,712	Rs. 1,694	Rs. 1,802
3. Total income	,, 14,662	,, 15,451	,, 6,452	,, 6,404
4. Expenditure	,, 14,204	,, 14,773	,, 5,157	,, 5,198
5. Balance	,, 358	,, 678	,, 1,155	,, 1,206
6. Total number of books	13,841	15,094	8,715	9,053
7. Number of books issued ...	64,295	72,043	35,670	30,361
8. Periodicals subscribed for—				
(*a*) Indian	89	103	48	59
(*b*) Foreign	49	41	28	25
9. Number of visitors	86,847	88,508	95,461	103,704

40. There were 81 libraries working in the several District, taluk and hobli headquarters, of which 13 stocked both Kannada and English books, 3 English, Kannada and Urdu books and 65 Kannada books only. Rural and Urban Libraries.

41. The Central Book Depot stocked books, furniture and educational appliances and supplied them to educational institutions and Government Departments through 138 branch depots and agencies. The stock at the beginning of the year was valued at Rs. 2,24,627 and purchases amounting to Rs. 1,39,247 were made during the year. The net sum realised by sales at the Central and Branch Depots and at Agencies amounted to Rs. 93,560 and the value of free supplies of books made to various Government offices and educational institutions amounted to Rs. 42,795. The expenditure of the Depot (exclusive of commission paid) was Rs. 7,510. The Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

(xiii) Stores Purchase Committee.

42. The Stores Purchase Committee was re-constituted during the year, so as to comprise six official members and three non-official members, with the Member of Government in charge of the Industries and Commerce portfolio as President. The term of the non-official members was fixed at one year. The Committee met General.

four times and considered 23 subjects, including questions relating to the appointment of a buying agent in England and clearing agents in India, consideration and disposal of important tenders relating to purchases and matters pertaining to payments, and other claims arising out of contracts entered into with the supplying firms.

Purchases: Foreign.

43. The total number of orders placed in foreign countries was 120 of the aggregate value of £ 103,022 equivalent in Indian Currency to about Rs. 13,73,621. The largest purchasing department was as usual the Electrical Department, the purchases of which during the year under report amounted to £ 54,834. The next largest purchase was by the Railway Department. The bulk of the foreign manufactured articles was obtained direct from the manufacturers or through the Buying Agents in London. The total number of orders placed in India for various kinds

Local.

of stores was 222 of the aggregate value of Rs. 17,91,852. The value of all kinds of stores purchassd both in India and in foreign countries amounted to Rs. 31,65,473 as against Rs. 27,66,984 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of about 4 lakhs of rupees. All large purchases were made after inviting tenders in the open market. As a result of the wide publicity given to the requirements of the Committee and of the direct negotiations with the tendering firms, a considerable amount was saved to Government. As an encouragement to a local industry and with a view to afford employment to a section of the depressed classes, it was decided to use the home-spun cloth manufactured in the Badanaval Weaving centre in place of the mill-made cloth annually supplied for livery to the menial staff attached to the several Government offices. In connection with the indent for the supply of articles of stationery and other articles required by Government offices, orders were placed with the Channapatna Industrial School, the Bangalore Central Jail and the Government Lac Factory for the supply of articles to be had at these institutions. The Committee has steadily kept in view the policy of encouraging local manufacturers and dealers, wherever quality and prices of the articles offered are equal to those of foreign manufacture.

Incidental cost

44. The expenditure incurred on account of Messrs. Rendel Palmer and Tritton, Consulting Engineers and Buying Agents in London, amounted to Rs. 22,338 of which a sum of Rs. 9,272 represented the charges of inspection incurred by the Consulting Engineers and debitable direct to the departments in respect of which the particular stores were ordered. The net charges of their agency debitable *pro-rata* to the several indenting departments amounted to Rs. 13,066. The amount of commission paid to Mr. H. D. Rice on orders placed through him was Rs. 3,138. The aggregate net expenditure on Messrs. Rendel Palmer and Tritton and Mr. H. D. Rice thus amounted to Rs. 16,204 which on the total value of orders placed through them, *viz.*, Rs. 5,48,013, works out to an incidence of 2·96 per cent against 1·74 per cent in the preceding year. The cost of the Stores Purchase Committee on account of salaries, establishment and contingencies was Rs. 14,285. Deducting the value of tender forms realised during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 1,217, the net charges of the Stores Purchase Committee amounted to Rs. 13,068 which on the total value of purchases arranged for by the Committee (Rs. 26,17,460) works out to an incidence of roughly ·50 per cent against ·89 per cent in the year previous. Taking the value of both local and foreign purchases, the total incidence of working cost on account of the two London agencies and the Stores Purchase Committee works out to ·92 per cent as against 1·25 per cent in the preceding year.

Other activities.

45. The names of sixty-eight firms were added to the approved list.

(xiv) The Central Recruitment Board.

46. The Central Recruitment Board met three times during the year under report and there were two meetings of the sub-committee of the Board appointed by Government for advising the Board on questions relating to exemptions from the rules of recruitment.

47. Additional instructions explaining the scope and application of the revised rules of recruitment were issued by Government for the guidance of appointing officers in order to secure that the rules are properly worked. The establishment

attached to the office of the Board was revised, making for more effective supervision over the work turned out in the office.

48. The number of vacancies advertised through the Board was 2,753 (1,074 permanent and 1,679 temporary), of which 629 vacancies were of class A, *viz.*, general vacancies and 2,124 of class B or special vacancies reserved for candidates belonging to the backward communities. The number of applications for appointments received during the year was 44,008 of which 18,203 applicatoins were forwarded to the various appointing officers and the remaining 25,805 applications were detained in the office of the Board as the candidates submitting them were not eligible for the posts concerned. Appointments made were reported to the Central Recruitment Board in respect of 1,826 vacancies, of which 401 were general and 1,425 were special. Brahmin candidates were appointed in 369 general and 112 special vacancies and members of the backward communities in 32 general and 1,313 special vacancies. In 88 cases concerning 150 persons, exemptions from the operation of the rules of recruitment were permitted by the Board.

BANGALORE,
12th December 1928.

R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government.

V-,8"Y
N28
(b) 1128

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Amin-ul-Mulk Mr. Mirza Md. Ismail, B.A., C.I.E., O.B.E.	Dewan ...	1st May 1926	...	
2. Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. Chandy, B.A.	First Member of Council.	16th May 1926	11th June 1928	Permitted to retire from 12th June 1928.
3. Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A.	Second Member of Council. First Member of Council.	16th May 1926 12th June 1928	11th June 1928	
4. Rajamantrapravina Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A.	Third Member of Council. Second Member of Council.	1st February 1927. 12th June 1928	11th June 1928	Was on privilege leave from 3rd January 1928 to 11th February 1928 both days inclusive.
5. Rajamantrapravina Mr. K. Matthan, B.A.	Acting Third Member of Council. Third Member of Council.	3rd January 1928. 12th June 1928.	11th February 1928.	
6. Mr. R. B. Plumer, Bar.-at-Law ...	Chief Judge ...	2nd August 1924.	1st August 1927	Permitted to retire from 2nd August 1927.
7. Mr. C. S. Doraswami Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court Chief Judge ...	1st July 1925 2nd August 1927.	1st August 1927	
8. Mr. D. K. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L. ...	Judge, Chief Court	8th July 1925		
9. Mr. G. Srinivasa Iyer, B.A., M.L. ...	Judge, Chief Court	2nd August 1927.		
10. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court (Tempy.)	14th October 1927.		
11. Mr. G. Satyaji Rao, B.A., B.L. ...	Additional Judge, Chief Court, (Tempy.)	28th January 1928.	27th February 1928.	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1927-28.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	*Date of introduction	Remarks
1	I of 1928.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900.	Yes	23rd December 1927	
2	II of 1928.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore University Regulation, 1916.	No.	31st December 1927	
3	III of 1928.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890.	Yes	9th April 1928 ...	
4	IV of 1928.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900.	Yes	29th March 1928...	
5	V of 1928.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911.	Yes	30th Juue 1928 ...	Comes into force on 1st January 1929.
6	VI of 1928.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Small Cause Courts Regulation, 1911.	No.	2nd July 1928 ...	
7	VII of 1928.—A Regulation further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.	Yes	2nd July 1928 ...	
8	VIII of 1928.—A Regulation further to amend I. P. C. 1860, as it is in force in Mysore.	Yes	2nd July 1928 ...	
9	IX of 1928.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation, 1923.	Yes	4th July 1928 ...	
10	X of 1928.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation, 1884.	No.	2nd July 1928 ...	
11	XI of 1928.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913.	No.	2nd July 1928 ...	
12	XII of 1928.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926.	No.	2nd July 1928 ...	
13	XIII of 1928.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.	No.	2nd July 1928 ..	
14	XIV of 1928.—The Workmen's Compensation Regulation.	Yes	4th July 1928 ...	Comes into force from the date of Notification in the official Gazette.
15	XV of 1928.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903.	Yes	9th July 1928 ...	
16	XVI of 1928.—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Motor Vehicles in Mysore.	Yes	9th July 1928 ...	Comes into force from the date of Notification in the official Gazette.
17	XVII of 1928.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.	No	9th July 1928 ...	
18	XVIII of 1928.—The Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation.	Yes	14th July 1928 ...	Comes into force on the 1st January 1929.

*The date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, unless otherwise indicated.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Mysore State for the year 1927-28.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force (combatant)	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of forces at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the forces including the followers cost	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited during the year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Battalion, Regiments, or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, etc., including transfer				European commissioned officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	132	132	1	1	...	1	130	1 Squadron.	...	...	7	18	105	Rs. 1,23,083	H. V. Rifles Lances and Swords.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	1,537	1,537	68	11	10	45	1,539	3 Regts.	...	...	41	368	1,140	4,14,333	M. H. Rifle S. B. 200 M. L. Muskets with bayonets.	
Mysore Lancers ...	499	499	19	...	3	16	499	4 Squadrons.	...	...	25	80	394	5,08,346	M.L.E. H.V. Rifles, Lances and Swords.	
Mysore Transport Corps	100	100	...	1	...	...	99	1 Troop.	...	...	4	16	79	84,869	Nil	
Total ...	2,268	2,268	88	13	13	62	2,267	9	...	...	77	472	1,718	11,30,633		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1927-28.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police ...	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 16,29,073-11-11	77	2,627	20	9	244	4,114	219	
District Superintendent of Police ...	11	Rs. 250-25-450									
Assistant Superintendent of Police ...	6	Rs. 200—10—250									
Police Probationers	2	Rs. 80									
Inspectors of Police	126	Rs. 68—150									
Probationary Inspectors of Police ...	6	Rs. 46—10—56									
Sub-Inspector of Police	201	Rs. 46 and 56									
Probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police...	10	Rs. 31									
Jamadars or Head Constables ...	31	Rs. 31									
Sergeants or Duffedars	519	Rs. 21 and 24									
Subedars	3	Rs. 31—1—36									
Havildars	5	2 (24—1—26) and 3 (22—1—24).									
Naiks	3	Rs. 20									
Drill Instructors	3	Rs. 22									
Constables	5,394	Rs. 12—1—15 for District, Cities, Railways & K.G.F. and Rs. 14, 15, 16 & 17 for Special Reserve Force									
Recruits on the Kolar Gold Fields ...	3	Rs. 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	10,982	11,371	*8,059	*7,349	6,697	6,794	3,985	4,014	2,712	2,780	49·45	54·61	59·50	59·08	

* Includes persons that appeared before Magistrates under orders.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. a. p. 2,96,488 6 9	Rs. a. p. 2,40,271 3 4	Rs. a. p. 1,43,052 15 10	Rs. a. p. 1,10,819 8 11	48·25	46·95	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	8	8	4
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	2	2	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	2	1	3	...
6	469A and 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	8	4	12	5
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	23	59	82	48
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	95	40	135	62
10	140, 170, 171... ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	1	2	1
		Total ...	129	115	244	120
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	33	71	104	64
12	307	Attempts at murder	6	9	15	8
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	11	23	34	27
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	6	12	18	14
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	4	5	3
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	15	16	31	27
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	9	25	34	29
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	39	90	129	108
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	4	5	9
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	131	248	379	228
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	34	48	82	54
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	3	7	10	9
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	86	147	233	136
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	15	36	51	28
		Total ...	390	740	1,130	744

VII.

of, and number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1927-28.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	13	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	4	1	..
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1+1*	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
9	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	42+13*	35	5	13	1	4	10	...	33	17	...
78	231+40*	163	...	121	...	9	33	...	163	427	...
2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...
159	295 +54*	212	5	144	1	15	44	...	209	449	...
67	124 +2*	34	1	9	1	...	1	...	12	51	...
12	11	7	1	6	..	...	...	...	7	8	...
28	32 +2*	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	14	...
12	13	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	5	...
1	4	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
22	9	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	...
25	21	14	8	...	...	...	2	...	10	4	...
83	134 +22*	38	1	24	1	5	7	...	38	67	...
3	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
252	317 +88*	50	3	24	...	...	23	...	50	215	...
59	50+3*	9	...	6	...	...	2	...	8	29	...
7	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
144	152 +30*	41	2	14	...	1	24	...	41	120	...
28	34+1*	14	...	8	..	...	6	...	14	15	...
743	921 +148*	231	17	113	2	6	65	...	203	541	...

* See remarks on page xi.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	1	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	..
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	..
6	469A and 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	1	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	1	9	3	2
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	...	22	15
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	3	10	25	18
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	1	1	1	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	1	1	...	1
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	1
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	1	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	2	...	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	6	2	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	4	...	3
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	1
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	3	7	5	7
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...	...	...	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	8	3	1
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	6	...	...
		Total ...	5	36	11	15

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1927-28.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	16	2 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
23	2	68	...	...	...	...	...	481	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	4	68	2	1	3	...	...	502	3 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
1	...	...	3	4	1	20	2	43	
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	
4	1	1	3	4	1	...	...	8	
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562 Cr. P. C.
....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	4 Do
14	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	76	
....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	
4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	197	
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	39	1 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
36	8	7	13	10	2	20	2	512	6 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Number of offences: Committed during the present year	Number of offences: Total	Number of cases disposed of during the past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	13	16	29	13
26	394, 399, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	38	51	89	71
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	26	58	84	58
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	28	49	77	56
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	974	1,567	2,541	1,477
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,079	1,741	2,820	1,675
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the person.				
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	61	104	165	129
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	7	39	46	21
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	68	143	211	150
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	235	513	748	448
		Theft { ordinary	905	2,243	3,148	2,267
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	136	222	358	162
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	9	40	49	28
37	419, 420	Cheating	38	69	107	57
38	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	126	199	325	255
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	12	21	33	27
		Total ...	1,461	3,307	4,768	3,244
		Total of classes I to V ...	3,127	6,046	9,173	5,933
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	5	4	9	12
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34—Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	11	45	56	35
42		* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	199	1,934	2,133	1,660
		Total ...	215	1,983	2,198	1,707
		Grand Total ...	3,342	8,029	11,371	7,640

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1927-28.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
17	61+2*	26	...	22	...	4	...	...	26	27	...
62	31	12	...	7	...	5	...	...	12	34	...
48	37+ 10*	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	39	...
49	46+ 5*	12	1	5	...	...	6	...	12	26	...
1,576	865+48*	395	5	318	...	47	11	4	385	293	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,752	1046+65 *	446	6	352	.	56	18	4	436	419	...
112	147+ 43*	13	1	3	1	...	8	...	13	80	...
28	28+ 2*	9	1	...	...	...	7	...	8	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	175+ 45*	22	2	3	1	...	15	...	21	89	...
511	366+ 25*	197	12	144	4	13	16	2	191	151	...
2,170	1,381+189*	876	22	500	39	37	179	40	817	638	...
217	136+ 18*	85	4	52	3	12	11	...	82	45	...
32	26+ 2*	9	...	5	...	...	3	...	8	16	...
79	59+ 3*	34	...	22	...	9	1	...	32	25	...
206	288+ 98*	68	3	14	...	10	38	3	68	145	...
22	18	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	11	...
3,237	2,244+335*	1,279	41	747	46	81	248	45	1,208	1,031	...
6,031	4,675+647*	2,190	71	1,359	50	158	390	49	2,077	2,529	...
5	3	5	...	3	...	...	2	...	5	1	...
36	35+9*	23	...	...	...	1	21	...	22	14	...
1,933	1,550+430*	1,796	20	198	2	1	1,561	4	1,786	236	...
1,974	1,588+439*	1,824	20	201	2	2	1,584	4	1,813	251	...
8,005	6,263+1,086*	4,014	91	1,560	52	160	1,974	53	3,890	2,780	...

*Indicates persons appeared before Magistrates under orders.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	4	...
26	394, 399, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	1	2
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	1	1	2
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	32	37	56
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	33	43	60
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	5	...	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	1	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	6	...	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	1	51	25	13
		{ ordinary	6	210	89	81
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	6	18	10
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	...	2	...
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	...	2	8
38	447, 448, 453, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house breaking	...	14	4	7
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	7	281	141	119
		Total of classes I to V ...	17	366	220	212
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	225 to 297	Offences against religion	...	3	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	1	...	...
42	.....	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	4	52	14	44
		Total ...	4	56	14	44
		Grand Total ...	21	422	234	256

VII—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1927-28.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	12	7	3	...	...	37	
2	3	4	...	...	..	...	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	27	
123	59	38	23	1	1	...	...	236	10 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
127	62	42	35	8	4	...	...	331	10 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	114	1 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
58	15	10	1	...	...	...	...	143	6 Do
138	34	29	16	1	...	...	...	543	59 Do
26	6	2	...	3	...	...	...	67	3 Do
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1 Do
17	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	13	2 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
253	56	43	18	4	...	...	...	989	71 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
450	130	160	68	23	9	20	2	2,448	91 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
37	53	19	1	1	...	...	...	240	10 Released on probatio of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
37	53	19	1	1	...	...	...	261	11 Do
487	183	179	69	24	9	20	2	2,709	102 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.

APPENDIX No. VIII (Criminal.)

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various courts in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

Names of Courts	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of								
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or Referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	Dealt with under Section 562 C. P. C.	Struck off under C. L. No. 144	Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate	Past year	Present year									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Courts of Sessions. .	121	117	11	272	...	2	...	...	247	285	..	97	131	8	.	49	...	...	
Courts of District Magistrates	13	13	...	11	...	8	...	...	17	19	...	5	12	...	...	...	2	...	
Courts of other Magistrates	18,436	18,263	7,181	6,377	1,282	22,431	...	...	35,131	37,271	7,706	12,475	8,093	278	105	7,896	157	561	
Grand Total ...	18,570	18,393	7,192	6,660	1,282	22,441	...	...	35,395	37,575	7,706	12,577	8,236	286	105	7,945	159	561	

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court of Mysore ...	11	10	45	35	30	21	26	20	...	...	...	...	5	5	38	19	
Courts of Sessions	3	2	281	180	69	22	59	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	76	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate powers.	13	10	149	92	65	43	292	138	...	...	4	1	16	11	56	34	
Total ...	27	22	475	307	164	86	377	207	...	...	4	1	21	16	271	129	

APPENDIX No. X.—(Civil).

Nature and value of Civil suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						
													Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex-parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year																	
Munsiffs' Courts ..	14,007	(a) 13,718	32,295	(d) 35,483	1,084	942	(e) 47,633	(f) 48,382	33,169	32,305	14,464	16,078	Rs. a. p. 64,08,067 15 11	2,330	32,006	1,065	20,334	11,444	2,146	905	...	572	17,004	7,425	529	7,347	Rs. a. p. 51,44,575 13 3	Days 152·44
Subordinate Judges' Courts (including Small Cause Court, Bangalore and Additional Sub-Judge's Court, Mysore.) ...	2,959	(b) 2,202	4,875	8,176	153	153	(e) 7,749	(g) 9,564	5,156	6,911	2,593	2,653	18,53,872 1 1	62	7,924	190	5,057	2,857	4	177	66	15	3,499	1,453	121	1,836	15,60,114 10 7	205·87
District Judges' Courts	116	136	69	69	...	2	185	207	49	43	136	164	14,79,613 10 6	15	33	21	4	4	1	6	51	3	3	10	...	30	6,79,368 7 5	558·9
Total ...	17,142	(c) 16,056	37,239	43,678	1,187	1,097	(e) 55,567	(h) 58,154	38,374	39,259	17,193	18,895	97,86,553 11 6	2,407	39,963	1,276	25,395	14,305	2,151	1088	117	590	20,506	8,888	650	9,215	74,04,058 15 3	162·29

(a) Excluding 746 transferred. (b) Excluding 891 transferred. (c) Excluding 1,137 transferred. (d) Includes 32 suits of previous years transferred to the Additional Munsiff's Court, Mysore and shown there as institutions for the current official year. (e) These figures have been explained in the previous year's appendix. (f) Excluding 1,710 transferred. (g) Excluding 967 transferred. (h) Excluding 2677 transferred.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Statement showing the results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs' Courts	23,671	24,257	95,87,594 12 9	37,381	39,146	78,01,203 7 2	61,052	63,403	1,73,63,798 3 11	36,795	39,262	68,81,798 0 1	24,257	24,141	1,05,07,000 3 10	12,631	7,610	3,900
Subordinate Judges' Courts (including Small Cause Court, Bangalore & Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Mysore.)	4,542	4,941	14,58,699 14 7	5,645	11,960	18,05,368 8 8	10,190	16,901	32,64,068 7 3	5,249	11,314	19,18,088 14 11	4,941	5,587	113,45,979 8 4	2,619	2,337	431
District Judges' Courts.	105	129	4,92,018 4 0	133	94	6,34,070 9 5	238	223	11,26,088 13 5	109	100	2,93,361 8 0	129	123	8,32,727 5 5	31	34	58
Grand Total ...	28,318	29,327	1,15,88,312 15 4	43,162	51,200	1,02,40,642 9 3	71,480	80,527	2,17,78,955 8 7	42,153	50,676	90,93,248 7 0	29,327	29,851	1,26,85,707 1 7	15,481	9,981	4,389

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Statement showing the number and results of appeals in Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of								Average duration		Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
From original decrees ...	725	857	312	178	1,037	1,035	180	372	857	663	3,15152 6 4	3,50,218 6 8	86	199	21	62	24	44	7	25	42	42	647·48	850·06	
Do appellate decrees ...	180	182	155	175	335	357	153	203	182	154	60,994 12 0	70,623 0 11	78	115	31	61	21	15	6	3	17	9	273·67	381·00	
Do original orders ...	40	45	109	63	149	93	104	61	45	17	...	...	64	41	36	7	2	5	...	22	2	6	116·10	150·64	
Do appellate orders ...	...	..	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...			
Total ...	945	1,084	576	409	1,521	1,493	437	659	1,084	834	3,76,147 2 4	4,20,841 7 7	228	357	88	130	47	64	13	51	61	57	388·71	616·41	
District Judges' Courts—		(a)				(c)																			
Appeals from decrees ...	483	415	438	650	921	886	247	256	674	630	1,39,478 12 2	2,18,865 14 10	146	147	42	37	29	36	15	12	15	24	361·87	337·98	
Do orders ...	85	108	113	170	198	278	88	113	110	165	...	...	50	62	13	31	3	4	14	3	8	13	269·39	306·44	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—		(b)		(d)																					
Appeals from decrees ...	287	249	309	569	596	818	326	377	270	441	53,326 11 2	47,331 13 11	206	246	20	58	65	41	28	16	7	16	377·84	643·76	
Do orders ...	4	2	3	3	7	5	5	4	2	1	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	262·2	329·75	
Grand Total ...	1,804	1,858 (c)	1,439	1,801	3,243	3,480 (e)	1,103	1,409	2,140	2,071	5,68,952 9 8	6,87,039 4 4	634	815	164	256	144	146	70	82	91	110	373·15	547·47	

(a) Excluding 259 transferred; (b) Excluding 21 transferred; (c) Excluding 280 transferred; (d) 6 transferred in the year 1927-28 were received in 1928-29 in the Court to which transferred; (e) Excluding 179 transferred.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Mysore State during the year 1927.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail, Bangalore 1 District Jail at Mysore 6 District Lock-ups 1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields 1 Lock-up at Kalasa 71 Taluk Lock-ups	1,046	6,247	7,675	7,293	1,104·06	889·65	922	Rs. a. p. 1,49,388–14–9	19 Days	7

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during 1927-1928		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents, of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	165,895	154,097	75,088	70,690	76,549	69,988	1,021	937	1,257	1,262	12,080	11,220	165,614	153 920	Rs. a. p. 5,12,81,192 4	Rs. a. p. 5,4,71,06,912 11 4	219	197	369	307	..

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

Description	Past year (revised figures)			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	70,651	1,91,01,311 12 3	1,33,492 6 0	74,949	2,09,61,972 4 0	1,41,885 2 0	
Sales	69,882	2,15,19,207 1 7	1,47,477 9 0	76,457	2,28,05,086 1 7	1,46,065 12 0	
Wills	936	6,46,193 12 7	5,200 8 0	1,014	6,02 579 14 0	19,341 14 0	
Money bonds	889	3,82,747 13 10	1,342 4 0	1,068	5,43,801 12 3	1,501 14 0	
Miscellaneous	11,562	54,57,452 3 1	36,361 14 0	12,126	63,67,752 4 7	38,933 0 0	
Fees realised on operations other than registrations in Books I, III and IV.	.....	.....	23,409 6 6	.....	.....	24,684 0 0	
Total ...	153,920	4,71,06,912 11 4	3,47,283 15 6	165,614	5,12,81,192 4 5	3,72,412 8 9	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	1,57,110 0 6	.....	.....	1,58,838 8 10	
Net profit ...	.....	.....	1,90,173 15 0	.....	.....	2,13,573 15 11	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1927 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1927-28	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1928 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1926-27	Present year 1927-28		Past year 1926-27	Present year 1927-28		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	53,901	9,45,068	15,13,719	15,67,620	9,49,278	14,34,906	1,32,714	
1. Yelahanka	2,868	3,215	3,750	6,618	2,921	2,784	3,834	
2. Hoskote	2,540	5,119	5,537	8,077	5,345	5,194	2,883	
3. Sulebele	3,531	1,366	1,302	4,833	1,300	1,942	2,891	
4. Dodballapur	3,347	8,068	8,926	12,273	9,261	9,202	3,071	
5. Nelamangala	529	4,212	6,687	7,216	6,412	5,614	1,602	
6. Tyamagondlu	800	3,704	5,585	6,385	6,744	5,678	707	
7. Kankanhalli	356	2,888	4,385	4,741	4,656	4,494	247	
8. Magadi	1,466	4,730	6,003	7,469	5,667	5,095	2,374	
9. Closepet	2,931	4,931	10,828	1,3759	5,177	8,287	5,472	
Channapatna	11,279	15,272	14,582	25,861	15,286	15,027	10,834	
11. Anekal	2,587	6,379	8,583	11,170	6,473	8,661	2,509	
12. Sarjapur	4,677	2,422	3,038	7,715	2,426	2,530	5,185	
13. Devanhalli	1,989	7,373	8,299	10,288	7,283	7,164	3,124	
14. Vadigenhalli	974	3,295	3,071	4,045	2,915	3,701	344	
Total ...	39,874	72,974	90,576	1,30,450	81,866	85,373	45,077	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	8,342	25,479	28,985	37,327	25,196	33,220	4,107	
Bowringpet	4,140	25,282	20,570	24,710	22,327	23,237	1,473	
Chintamani	6,712	25,183	28,134	34,846	27,524	25,979	8,867	
Chikballapur	8,638	27,322	35,189	43,827	27,956	30,945	12,882	
Mulbagal	5,684	7,954	6,274	11,958	6,884	11,354	604	
6. Sidlaghatta	3,387	7,807	8,106	11,493	6,304	8,210	3,283	
7. Malur	1,841	4,562	5,456	7,297	3,768	5,672	1,625	
8. Srinivaspur	1,267	3,808	3,853	5,120	4,237	4,320	800	
9. Bagepalli	1,131	908	1,805	2,936	970	1,822	1,114	
10. Goribidnur	4,261	4,747	5,257	9,518	5,031	4,735	4,783	
11. Gudibanda	432	1,312	1,890	2,322	1,040	1,068	1,254	
Total ...	45,835	1,34,364	1,45,519	1,91,354	1,31,237	1,50,562	40,792	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1927 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1927-28	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1928 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1926-27	Present year 1927-28		Past year 1926-27	Present year 1927-28		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur ...	44,376	1,78,890	68,038	1,12,414	1,81,406	80,744	31,670	
2. Madhugiri ...	8,100	18,046	10,120	18,220	21,947	14,880	3,340	
3. Sira ...	10,189	15,317	7,605	17,794	12,360	8,608	9,186	
4. Chiknayakanhalli ...	18,027	7,548	11,149	29,176	7,675	12,634	16,542	
5. Gubbi ...	2,695	8,382	9,684	12,379	6,579	11,359	10,20	
6. Tiptur ...	75,841	32,366	29,289	1,05,130	31,159	30,442	74,688	
7. Kunigal ...	4,017	8,689	6,617	10,634	9,337	8,282	2,352	
8. Pavgada ...	9,132	4,210	8.175	17,307	3,434	8,611	8,696	
9. Kortagere ...	2,396	2,725	4,191	6,577	3,007	3,620	2,957	
10. Turuvekere...	2,399	4,658	4,971	7,370	4,175	4,693	2,677	
Total ...	1,77,162	2,80,831	1,59,839	3,37,001	2,81,079	1,83,873	1.53,128	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City ...	1,14,099	5,21,714	5,19,777	6,35,876	4,88,351	6,21,862	14,014
1. Chamrajnagar	5,356	20,136	19,513	24,869	26,285	17,566	7,303
2. Hunsur ...	2,958	18,073	15,572	18,530	13,840	14,636	3,894
3. Nanjangud ...	4,680	28,321	27.044	31,724	13,973	30,932	792
4. Malvalli ...	4,428	9,920	7,872	12,300	12,684	8,194	4,106
5. Seringapatam	3,842	15,613	11,323	15,165	9,629	13,957	1,208
6. Nagamangala	2,524	4,142	4,766	7,290	6,327	5,946	1,344
7. Gundlupet ...	158	10,214	12,209	12.367	11,041	11,840	527
8. French Rocks	5,480	11,399	14,665	20,145	6,433	15,432	4,713
9 Ramasamudra	502	965	2.627	2,125	3,341	2,005	122
10. T. Narsipur...	274	3,674	4,732	5.006	4,584	4,157	849
11. Mugur ...	863	3,861	2,011	2,874	3,383	2,403	471
12. Heggaddevankote.	423	1,656	1,447	1.870	2,364	1,717	153
13. Sargur ...	574	1,812	1,627	2.001	1,687	1,886	115
14. Talkad ...	953	2,894	2,624	3.577	2,883	3,504	73
15. Bannur ...	275	5,963	6,719	6,994	4,532	6,560	434
16. Melkote ...	1,320	3,558	2.392	3,712	2,116	3,479	2,343
47. Maddur ...	600	3,162	2,814	3,414	4,668	3,148	266
18. Yedatore ...	4,098	1,578	6,985	11,083	3,498	6,530	4,553
19. Saligrama ...	1,428	5,373	5,792	7,220	5,623	6,338	882
20 Krishnarajpet	1,189	3,524	3,331	4,520	2,753	3,192	1,328
21. Periyapatna...	2,336	2,727	5,133	7,469	3,056	2,806	4,663
22. Mandya ...	1,072	3,972	4,543	5,615	2,932	3,807	1,808
Total ...	44,129	1,61,349	1,65,741	2,09,870	1,62,498	1,70,033	39,837

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1927 (Final)	Receipts during		Total in the current year 1927-28	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1928 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1926-27	Present year 1927-28		Past year 1926-27	Present year 1927-28		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan Town ...	10,515	35,525	49,952	60,467	36,996	46,983	13,484	
2. Hole-Narsipur Town ...	5,922	16,177	17,958	23,880	1,378	19,295	4,585	
3. Arsikere do ...	4,382	18,580	54,202	58,584	26,091	53,688	4,896	
4. Haranahalli (Minor) ...	1,542	1,715	1,515	3,057	1,166	1,803	1,254	
5. Banavar do ...	2,680	4,082	4,791	7,471	2,869	3,864	3,607	
6. Channarayapatna do ...	1,680	5,266	6,167	7,847	9,789	6,890	957	
7. Sravanabelagola do ...	2,350	2,605	3,514	5,864	2,811	2,117	3,747	
8. Arkalgud do ...	5,432	5,063	7,669	13,101	5,903	6,385	6,716	
9. Konanur do ...	2,573	3,496	3,532	6,105	2,384	4,077	2,028	
10. Saklespur do ...	8,659	12,215	10,848	19,507	11,498	10,962	8,545	
11. Belur do ...	5,361	7,264	7,392	12,753	7,086	8,394	4,359	
12. Alur do ...	2,794	10,781	7,499	10,293	8,963	8,058	2,235	
Total ...	53,890	1,22,769	1,75,039	2,28,929	1,29,291	1,72,516	56,413	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	4,929	80,397	1,42,911	1,47,840	80,610	1,34,045	13,795	
2. Bhadravati	823	9,203	13,381	14,204	9,126	11,698	2,506	
3. Channagiri	1,044	5,454	6,910	7,954	7,719	6,389	1,565	
4. Honnali	3,020	5,557	7,585	10,605	5,191	6,514	4,091	
5. Nyamti	6,055	4,370	5,776	11,831	4,797	7,149	4,682	
6. Shikarpur	582	7,946	8,795	9,377	9,301	8,361	1,016	
7. Shiralkoppa	465	2,760	3,700	4,165	3,482	3,411	754	
Sorab	254	2,843	3,310	3,564	2,980	3,455	109	
9. Sagar	3,450	12,893	20,964	24,414	19,927	21,903	2,511	
10. Kallurkatte (Hosanagar) ...	3,877	2,508	5,586	9,463	3,526	5,422	4,041	
11. Tirthahalli	1,834	12,868	11,126	12,960	13,752	11,119	1,841	
12. Kumsi	843	2,657	2,959	3,802	3,459	2,976	826	
Total ...	27,176	1,49,459	2,33,003	2,60,179	1,63,870	2,22,442	37,737	

Appendix XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1927 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1927-28	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1928 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1926-27	Present year 1927-28		Past year 1926-27	Present year 1927-28		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	7,354	61,523	76,084	83,438	59,850	69,459	13,979	
2. Tarikere	1,756	25,896	35,813	37,569	26,066	31,647	5,922	
3. Birur	10,238	8,367	10,604	20,842	8,386	10,815	10,027	
4. Kadur	6,251	7,824	7,575	13,826	5,832	9,562	4,264	
5. Koppa	9,790	4,362	6,003	15,793	6,261	5,473	10,320	
6. Mudigere	2,384	20,364	8,309	10,693	18,439	7,616	3,077	
7. Narasimharajapura ...	2,791	2,912	3,205	5,996	2,799	5,121	875	
8. Ajjampur	637	1,125	2,682	3,319	2,218	2,010	1,309	
9. Sivane ...	2,230	862	1,506	3,736	1,741	2,654	1,082	
10. Sringeri	3,231	4,754	5,306	8,537	4,688	5,184	3,353	
Total ...	46,662	1,37,989	1,57,087	2,03,749	1,36,280	1,49,541	54,208	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug Town Municipalities	9,076	39,598	41,883	50,959	40,283	47,159	3,800	
2. Davangere do ...	43,518	1,18,461	1,12,191	1,55,709	93,327	1,10,579	45,130	
3. Harihar do ...	5,577	29,011	20,917	26,494	29,875	23,044	3,450	
4. Challakere Minior Municipalities	9,030	13,768	17,478	26,508	13,887	20,611	5,897	
5. Hiriyur do ...	908	6,559	9,147	10,055	8,630	5,951	4,104	
6. Hosdurga do ...	2,388	5,772	8,584	10,972	5,834	8,876	2,096	
7. Holalkere do ...	3,050	5,983	7,186	10,236	5,005	7,191	3,045	
8. Jagalur do ...	2,221	5,422	6,114	8,335	6,152	7,231	1,104	
9. Molakalmuru do ..	409	3,699	7,005	7,414	3,873	6,091	1,323	
10. Naikanhatti do ..	2,511	2,738	2,974	5,485	2,144	2,624	2,861	
11. Mayakonda do ...	1,120	1,740	2,475	3,595	2,593	2,916	679	
12. Molebennur do ...	160	1,057	1,352	1,512	1,449	1,202	310	
Total ...	79,968	2,33,808	2,37,306	3,17,274	2,13,057	2,43,475	73,799	
Grand Total ...	6,84,696	27,60,325	33,97,606	40,82,302	27,36,807	34,34,583	6,47,719	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

Month	July 1927	August 1927	September 1927	October 1927	November 1927	December 1927	January 1928	February 1928	March 1928	April 1928	May 1928	June 1928	Total for the year	Total of the past year	Average for the past five years	Remarks
Mysore State.	8·57	4·43	7·40	0·70	2·95	...	0·02	1·74	0·81	1·67	2·58	3·22	34·09	33·68	35·79	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

Articles	During June 1927		During June 1928		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	4	0	3	8	
2. Rice (best sort)	4	0	4	4	
3. Rice (common)	4	12	5	0	
4. Jolam (Javar)	10	0	9	4	
5. Ragi	10	0	9	14	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1927-28.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23. Irrigation works charged to Revenue. In charge of P. W. Officers—							
Major works	6,53,822	.....	6,53,822	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor works	1,62,915	79,386	2,42,301	.....	5,34,915	5,34,915	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	2,45,997	.....	.....	74,212	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	2,083	.....	.....	2,121	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	1,279	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	8,16,737	79,386	11,45,482	.....	5,34,915	6,11,248	17,56,730
24. Civil Works—							
In charge of P. W. Officers—							
Civil Buildings	4,41,148	1,36,835	5,77,983	1,08,956	9,522	1,18,478	.....
Communications	83,408	6,49,659	7,33,067	1,09,716	5,34,334	6,44,050	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,63,930	35,216	4,99,146	79,189	.....	79,189	.....
Loss on Stock	.....	.....	803	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	4,04,814	.....	.....	1,25,993	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	4,505	.....	.....	3,212	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	—34,401	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,88,486	8,21,710	21,85,917	2,97,861	5,43,856	9,70,922	31,56,839
26. Education—							
Buildings	1,60,886	37,958	1,98,844	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	40,863	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	528	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,60,886	37,958	2,39,735	.....	.....	.....	2,39,735
27. Agriculture	.....	679	679	.....	.....	.....	679
30. Grants for Public Improvements	1,59,640	.....	1,59,640	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	24,020	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	686	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	1,59,640	.....	1,84,346	.....	.....	.....	1,84,346
Army—12. Military Works—							
Buildings	1,24,559	20,191	1,44,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	31,863	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,24,559	20,191	1,76,724	.....	.....	.....	1,76,724
38. Krishnarajasagara Works—							
Capital account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Work outlay	28,32,367	.....	28,32,367	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	3,09,277	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	—18,305	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	93,982	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	28,32,367	.....	32,17,321	.....	.....	.....	32,17,321

Appendix XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1927-28.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXV. Krishnarajasagara Works (2) Working expenses—							
Work outlay ...	60,119	.....	60,119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	59,569	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	172	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	60,119	.....	1,19,860	.....	.....	.....	1,19,860
XXVIII. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works (Net receipts)—							
Working expenses ...	.....	1,37,550	1,37,550	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	2,656	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,37,550	1,40,206	.....	.....	.....	1,40,206
Contribution Works—							
Civil Works—							
Buildings	1,45,315	43,274	1,88,589	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications ...	4,153	3,631	7,784	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,07,781	2,956	1,10,737	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Civil Works ...	2,57,249	49,861	3,07,110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation Works ...	10,510	4,753	15,263	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	30,511	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	948	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Contribution Works ...	2,67,759	54,564	3,53,832	.....	.....	.....	3,53,832
8. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works—							
Depreciation Fund ...	.....	6,850	6,850	.....	.....	.....	6,850
27 (a). Loans to Local bodies	.....	—29,437	—29,437	.....	.....	.....	—29,437
39. Industrial Works—							
8. Kolar Gold Field Water Works ...	29,341	.....	29,341	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	6,485	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	29,341	.....	35,826	.....	.....	.....	35,826
Grand Total ...	54,39,894	11,29,451	77,77,341	2,97,861	10,78,771	15,82,170	93,59,511

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1927-28.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goat	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1927-28	169,062	260,275	7,650	52,984	144,023	234,231	349,376	2,610	10,275	...	113,572	38,635	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock held in March and April 1925.
Kolar		180,501	150,966	9,575	54,102	90,057	464,997	281,723	1,780	8,768	...	93,082	32,400	
Tumkur		192,885	168,105	7,329	44,405	104,575	556,802	307,622	1,974	6,845	...	111,522	29,579	
Mysore		312,356	392,941	9,986	84,771	202,897	599,507	380,636	2,453	7,188	11	209,950	66,142	
Hassan		200,689	194,830	7,391	51,082	121,870	236,338	120,873	2,035	1,857	...	103,749	19,994	
Shimoga		189,405	134,898	20,932	62,457	156,813	25,450	62,193	850	688	...	79,680	33,593	
Kadur		122,607	92,591	9,123	31,324	75,992	61,473	52,184	735	1,255	1	54,700	13,767	
Chitaldrug		173,474	99,551	10,456	78,460	97,714	313,223	187,410	1,968	4,169	6	75,280	27,205	
Total ...		1,540,979	1,494,097	81,744	459,535	993,941	2,492,021	1,742,017	14,475	41,045	18	841,535	261,315	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Mysore State during 1927-28.

Name of State	Year	Country spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1926-27	573	26,80,645	95	88,796	250	4,80,624	2,547	33,84,015	3,465	65,84,082	
	1927-28	570	27,51,717	94	91,051	250	4,18,353	2,497	33,89,353	3,411	66,50,474	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1927-28.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1926-27	Collection during the current year 1927-28	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	88,57,741	82,49,422	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands	9,04,763	1,12,04,187	1,21,08,950	1,11,38,798	1,13,63,185	97,126	6,48,639
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inams and whole Inam villages including Kayamgutta ...	1,17,958	5,57,571	6,75,529	5,55,954	5,82,306	2,321	90,902
Miscellaneous ...	1,91,091	12,39,821	14,30,912	10,57,219	11,14,503	12,076	3,04,333
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*3,18,364*	*3,18,364*	*2,58,752*	*3,18,364*	...	...
Total ...	12,13,812	1,26,83,215	1,38,97,027	1,24,93,219	1,27,41,630	1,11,523	10,43,874
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty on gold ...	...	11,94,747	11,94,747	11,85,082	11,94,747	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	2,19,259	2,19,259	60,934	2,19,259	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*1,420*	*1,420*	*1,600*	*1,420*	...	...
Total ...	...	14,12,586	14,12,586	12,44,416	14,12,586	...	...
B. Forest—							
1. Sandal oil ...	...	23,00,633	23,00,633	20,29,568	23,00,632	...	1
2. Timber, etc., removed by Govt. and Private Agency ...	8,36,459	16,13,225	24,49,684	16,84,705	19,68,264	59,640	4,21,780
3. Miscellaneous ...	3,123	51,339	54,462	56,279	52,398	107	1,957
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*12,568*	*12,568*	*3,130*	*12,567*	...	1
Total ...	8,39,582	39,52,629	47,92,211	37,67,422	43,08,727	59,747	4,23,737
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack ...	72,712	25,95,824	26,68,536	25,27,719	26,00,638	6,098	61,800
2. Toddy ...	2,08,114	31,45,802	33,53,916	31,82,553	32,20,079	17,265	1,16,572
3. Ganja and majum ...	12,598	4,02,300	4,14,898	4,12,113	4,00,178	635	13,885
Opium	1,355	90,626	91,981	88,789	91,735	246	...
Other receipts ...	25,082	1,18,131	1,43,213	1,40,704	1,39,989	2,522	702
Deduct—Refunds, etc.	..	*90,711*	*90,711*	*79,685*	*90,711*	...	...
Total ...	3,19,861	62,61,972	65,81,833	62,72,193	63,61,908	26,966	1,92,959
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps ...	...	8,74,966	8,74,966	8,38,148	8,74,966	...	...
2. Court-fee Stamps ...	...	12,79,398	12,79,398	11,37,994	12,79,398	...	...
3. Stamped paper for copies ...	...	70,519	70,519	64,562	70,519	...	...
4. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents ...	...	33,273	33,273	31,943	33,273	...	...
5. Fines and Penalties	...	23,579	23,579	22,096	23,579	...	...
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*1,11,343*	*1,11,343*	*1,11,607*	*1,11,343*	...	...
Total ...	...	21,70,392	21,70,392	19,83,136	21,70,392	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1926-27	Collection during the current year 1927-28	Remissions during the current year 1927-28	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	...	5,534	5,534	3,979	5,534	...	...
2 Recoveries on account of pauper suits ...	...	4,155	4,155	5,404	4,155	...	...
3. Fees, fines, etc. ...	...	41,752	41,752	42,418	41,752	...	..
4. Miscellaneous ...	...	4,044	4,044	5,786	4,044	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*21,004*	*21,004*	*13,379*	*21,004*	...	...
Total ...	...	34,481	34,481	44,208	34,481	...	...
F. Miscellaneous and other receipts—							
1. Income and Miscellaneous taxes ...	1,31,065	15,12,331	16,43,396	14,44,036	11,63,218	3,80,558	99,620
2. Registration ...	...	3,68,917	3,68,917	3,43,945	3,68,917	...	...
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ...	...	17,308	17,308	10,286	17,308	...	...
4. Pensions and Allowances ...	...	53,426	53,426	59,236	53,426	...	...
5. Stationery and Printing ...	...	70,674	70,674	56,279	70,674	...	...
6. Miscellaneous ...	...	1,77,221	1,77,221	1,01,453	1,77,221	...	...
7. Jails ...	...	1,468	1,468	2,187	1,468	...	...
8. Police ...	...	1,08,595	1,08,595	93,290	1,08,595	...	...
9. Medical ...	...	39,866	39,866	41,974	39,866	...	...
10. Sanitation and Vaccination ..	...	17,239	17,239	12,972	17,239	...	...
11. Education ..	...	2,21,868	2,21,868	2,09,427	2,21,868	...	...
12. Army ...	...	99,588	99,588	74,892	99,588	...	...
Total ...	1,31,065	26,88,501	28,19,566	24,49,977	23,39,388	3,80,558	99,620
G. Miscellaneous—							
Extraordinary receipts ...	...	...	...	3,16,561	2,00,329		
1. Surplus Revenue of the Assigned Tract...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Interest— i. Interest on Loans ...	...	...	...	76,298	96,520	...	...
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	...	...	...	43,849	37,538	...	...
iii. Interest on Investments ...	...	...	...	5,99,972	6,32,719	...	...
iv. Interest on S. A. Ry. capital ...	...	...	...	...	45,182	...	
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	...	...	*8,937*	*55,113*	...	
3. Civil Works ...	...	...	...	1,58,421	3,10,686	...	...
4. Agriculture ...	...	...	...	73,908	86,448	...	..
5. Industries and Commerce ...	...	...	...	11,607	10,449	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	12,71,679	13,64,958	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1926-27	Collection during the current year 1927-28	Remission during the current year 1927-28	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General. Commercial service							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	24,67,918	24,67,918	20,99,702	24,67,918	...	...
2. Krishnarajasagara (Hydro Electric and Irrigation Works) ...	...	27,91,675	27,91,675	23,46,111	27,91,675	...	...
3. Iron Works profits ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
4. K. G. F. Water Works	...	76,931	76,931	71,682	76,931	...	...
5. Industrial Works (Net profits) ...	...	10,380	10,380	—1,74,396	10,380	...	...
Total ...	...	53,46,904	53,46,904	43,43,099	53,46,904	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts	25,04,320	3,59,15,638	3,84,19,958	3,38,69,349	3,60,80,974	5,78,794	17,60,190
Interest on Railway Loan Sinking Fund ...	...	5,00,970	5,00,970	5,00,956	5,00,970	...	..
Contribution by District Boards or Railways Companies for construction of Railways ...	...	—47,580	—47,580	3,51,764	—47,580	...	...
H. Debt Heads—(Net)—							
1. Investment account...	...	2,77,602	2,77,602	...	2,77,602	...	..
2. Debt ...	...	3,67,013	3,67,013	...	3,67,013	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt:—	...	...	...	—63	...	...	...
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds	...	13,07,286	13,07,286	9,76,533	13,07,286	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	27,35,029	27,35,029	15,33,626	27,35,029	...	...
(*c*) Endowment and other account ...	...	1,01,764	1,01,764	...	1,01,764	...	...
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	27,94,041	27,94,041	29,38,693	27,94,041	...	...
5. Local and other funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Deposits ...	...	1,98,763	1,98,763	76,032	1,98,763	...	...
7. Advances ...	...	...	...	3,27,550	...	...	...
8. Suspense accounts ...	...	...	...	45,568	...	...	...
9. Departmental balance	...	...	...	36,187	...	...	...
10. Loans ...	...	9,195	9,195	1,68,829	9,195	...	..
11. Remittances ...	...	3,16,631	3,16,631	3,68,413	3,16,631	...	..
12. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	85,60,714	85,60,714	73,24,088	85,60,714	...	...
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	...	4,46,41,687	4,46,41,687	4,11,93,437	4,46,41,687	..	...
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...		5,28,91,110	5,28,91,110	5,00,51,178	5,28,91,110	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1926-27	Current year 1927-28	Actual expenditure 1926-27	Expenditure during current year 1927-28	
A. Tribute—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
B 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue	27,39,000	28,12,000	28,50,044	28,37,063	
2. Forest	12,58,000	13,10,000	11,39,824	13 82,136	
3. Excise	3,99,000	4,00,000	4,17,720	4,21,034	
3 (a) Income-tax	86,000	87,000	89,202	91,477	
4. Stamps	1,07,000	90,000	93,139	92,192	
5. Registration	1,51,000	1,54,000	1,53,204	1,55,752	
Total ...	47,40,000	48,53,000	47,43,133	49,79,654	
C. Administration—					
1. Civil List	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,00,000	
2. General Administration	14,30,000	14,95,000	15,99,227	15,90,037	
3 Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts....	85,000	1,06,000	85,341	1,06,669	
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	3,00,000	3,25,000	3,25,089	3,37,664	
5. Miscellaneous	73,000	62,000	72,868	92,999	
6. Courts of Law...	9,94,000	10,71,000	9,96,288	... 10,36,012	
7. Jails	1,42,000	1,47,000	1,45,710	1,43,607	
8. Police	16,73,000	16,18,000	16,21,636	16,29,546	
9. Army	17,72,000	17,78,000	17,56,569	18,91,005	
Total ...	87,69,000	89,02,000	89,02,728	91,27,539	
D. Public Instruction	47,27,000	47,64,000	47,60,693	46,44,236	
E. Medical charges	9,96,000	10,32,000	10,17,943	11,45,253	
F. Religious charges	3,51,000	3,52,000	3,70,211	3,52,613	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Railways and Tramways ...	10,50,000	20,95,000	3,52,910	17,41,585	
2. Krishnarajasagara Hydro Electric and Irrigation Works	36,60,000	48,63,000	22,20,686	46,92.028	
3. Industrial Works	27,000	31,000	25,397	67,484	
4. Iron Works...	2,50,000	...	2,50,000	3,49,960	
Commuted value of pensions ...	...	...	...	1,62,101	
Total ...	49,87,000	69,89,000	28,48,993	70,13,158	
H. Public Works—					
i. Irrigation Works	5,88,000	10,00,000	8,39,764	11,45,481	
ii. Civil Works	19,89,000	18,44,000	21,81,351	22,29,004	
Total ..	25,77,000	28,44,000	30,21,115	33,74,485	
I. Pensions	14,70,000	13,95,000	16,78,919	17,55,416	

Appendix XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1926-27	Current year 1927-28	Actual expenditure 1926-27	Expenditure during current year 1927-28	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Miscellaneous—					
1. Supervision of Mines	2,04,000	2,07,000	2,08,508	2,07,693	
2. Sinking Fund	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	
3. Interest on debt and other obligations	35,83,000	35,45,000	34,36,134	35,77,002	
4. Sanitation and Vaccination ...	82,000	1,00,000	87,585	1,22,001	
5. Economic Development	1,00,000	1,25,000	74,960	1,03,137	
6. Agriculture	7,54,000	7,78,000	8,50,449	9,29,845	
7. Industries and Commerce ...	1,49,000	1,88,000	1,57,201	1,99,405	
8. Co-operative Societies	1,19,000	1,22,000	1,19,258	1,20,458	
9. Grants for Public Improvements ...	6,30,000	6,25,000	5,97,899	7,03,449	
10. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	
11. Famine Insurance	...	...	...	...	
12. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	23,000	57,469	20,618	
13. ,, Electrical ,, ...	...	..	...	...	
14. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	...	..	...	98,247	
15. Extraordinary expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	
16. Deduct:—Expenditure met from balances at credit of Reserve Funds	*8,14,000*	*15,63,000*	*7,22,298*	*7,98,702*	
Total ...	66,85,000	60,28,000	67,45,165	71,61,153	
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	3,88,08,000	4,06,59,000	3,75,88,900	4,30,53,507	
K. Debt Heads—					
1. Investment account	...	...	31,65,490	...	
2. Debt	...	...	...	...	
3. Unfunded Debt:—					
(a) Insurance and provident funds ...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	...	...	
(c) Endowments for charitable and other purposes.	...	...	3,00,526	...	
4. Reserve Funds	...	...	...	...	
5. Local and other funds	...	...	5,65,193	11,56,844	
6. Deposits	...	...	...	...	
7. Advances	...	...	...	1,87,399	
8. Suspense account	...	...	...	2,15,951	
9. Departmental balance	...	...	...	6,062	
10. Loans	...	...	...	...	
11. Remittances	...	...	...	...	
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	1,81,647	2,81,270	
Total Debt Heads ...	...	...	48,12,856	18,47,526	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	...	...	4,18,01,756	4,49,01,033	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	...	...	82,49,422	79,90,077	
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	...	...	5,00,51,178	5,28,91,110	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Educational Institutions maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1927-28.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on 31st March		Average daily attendance on 31st March		Expenditure from					
Past year 1926-27	Present year 1927-28		1927	1928	1927	1928	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2	9	Colleges, English for men	1,271	2,513	1,050	2,289	3,98,271	...	...	48,029	...	4,46,300
1	2	Colleges, English for women	21	64	18	60						
4	4	Colleges, Oriental for men	328	344	220	241	47,570	...	...	...	442	48,012
1	1	Colleges, Teaching	42	32	39	30	Included	in Arts Colleges.				
1	1	Engineering College	257	270	221	235	1,22,900	...	...	15,500	...	1,38,400
1	1	Medical College	167	172	153	169	43,210	...	...	15,990	...	59,200
10	18	Total ...	2,084	3,395	1,701	3,024	6,11,951	..	...	79,519	442	6,91,912
		Secondary Schools.										
23	23	High Schools, English, for boys	7,093	6,710	6,297	5,761	3,03,838	...	50	1,68,750	721	4,73,359
3	3	High Schools, Vernacular, for boys	225	226	196	205	54,416	...	...	...	...	54,416
235	240	Middle Schools, English, for boys	20,944	22,118	16,944	18,015	5,59,053	75,217	120	29,071	28,401	6,91,862
289	274	Incomplete Middle Schools for boys	4,904	5,077	3,771	4,801	1,80,830	...	...	163	1,124	1,82,117
5	5	High Schools, English, for girls	241	213	220	211	84,450	...	109	1,303	7,552	93,414
1	1	High Schools, Vernacular, for girls	24	30	20	26	..	..	...	...	...	...
22	25	Middle Schools, English, for girls	1,093	1,444	835	1,211	66,697	5,526	...	5,263	14,421	91,897
49	44	Incomplete Middle Schools for girls	740	565	551	496	32,481	...	...	...	909	33,390
627	615	Total ...	35,264	36,383	28,834	30,726	12,81,765	80,743	279	2,04,540	53,128	16,20,455
		Primary Schools.										
5,658	5,630	Primary Schools for boys	224,372	221,495	157,948	152,452	13,51,399	2,63,543	50,197	137	334	16,65,610
705	706	Primary Schools for girls	35,474	37,811	23,749	21,620	3,05,785	39,231	...	...	2,382	3,47,401
6,363	6,336	Total ...	259,846	259,306	181,697	174,072	16,57,184	3,02,777	50,197	137	2,716	20,13,011
		Schools Education (Special).										
7	8	Training Schools for Masters	617	656	543	582	1,75,718	...	...	...	31	1,75,749
3	3	Training Schools for Mistresses	88	97	80	82	14,937	...	...	49	1,440	16,526
17	17	Industrial Schools for males	1,130	1,140	962	1,001	81,000	...	...	...	...	81,000
2	2	Industrial Schools for females	88	83	66	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	Commercial Schools	424	381	356	249	12,834	...	...	7,669	1,480	21,983
51	51	Sanskrit Schools	1,607	1,711	1,215	1,245	10,128	...	...	...	...	10,128
3	3	Schools for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind	76	80	49	68	9,067	...	...	195	...	9,262
1	1	Engineering School	236	260	205	226	57,720	...	...	7,000	...	64,720
2	2	Agricultural Schools	51	51	43	48	36,000	...	...	...	...	36,000
...	...	Practical Instruction classes	..	...	...	...	1,255	9,897	...	..	...	11,152
90	91	Total ...	4,312	4,419	3,539	3,568	3,98,659	9,897	...	15,013	2,951	4,26,520
7,090	7,060	Total Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	301,506	303,533	215,771	211,390	39,49,559	3,93,417	50,476	2,99,209	59,237	47,51,898
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
4	4	Advanced	72	72	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,118	1,118	Elementary	17,939	17,939	...	15,845	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,122	1,122	Total ...	18,011	18,005	...	15,898	...	...	...	...	..	..
		Total Indirect Expenditure ..	...	..	...	...	12,12,554	1,26,378	...	1,67,082	1,47,882	16,53,896
8,212	8,182	Grand total of all Institutions and total Expenditure on Public Instruction	319,517	321,538	215,771	227,288	51,62,113	5,19,795	50,476	4,66,291	2,07,119	64,05,791

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